FBIS-EEU-87-095
Monday
18 May 1987
Vol II No 095

Daily Report

EASTERN EUROPE

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I. CHINA DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT — Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged

V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT — Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include:

- Middle East & South Asia Review
- Inter-Arab Affairs
- Islamic Affairs
- Palestinian Affairs
- OPEC Affairs
- South Asian Regional Affairs
- Arab Africa
  - Algeria
  - Chad
  - Egypt
  - Libya
  - Mauritania
  - Morocco
  - Sudan
  - Tunisia
  - Western Sahara
- Arabian Peninsula
  - Bahrain
  - Kuwait
  - Oman
  - PDRY
  - Qatar
  - Saudi Arabia
  - United Arab Emirates
  - Yemen Arab Republic
- Iraq
- Israel
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Syria
- South Asia
  - Afghanistan
  - Bangladesh
  - India
  - Iran
  - Maldives
  - Nepal & Bhutan
  - Pakistan
  - Sri Lanka

VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 095 18 May 1987

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Ceausescu Addresses Bloc CC Secretaries AA 1
[SCINTEIA 14 May]
PCI Calls Communist Parties Conference 'Inopportune' AA 7
[TANJUG]

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

GDR's Fischer Greets Nuclear Prohibition Forum BB 1
Comparison of Orzechowski Speech in Vienna BB 1

BULGARIA

USSR's Demichev, Delegation Tour Varna Region C 1
Zhivkov Receives Delegation C 1
Delegation Departs 16 May C 1
Leaders Send Condolences on Polish Air Crash C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 May]
Foreign Minister Mladenov Pays Visit to Greece C 2
[cross-reference]
Starts Talks With Papoulias C 2
Meets Papandreou C 3
Discusses Regional Situation C 4
PCC Secretariat Member Batista Visit Reported C 4
BCP Politburo Approves Zhivkov Algiers Visit C 5
Narcotics Smuggling Protocol Signed in Varna C 5
Dzhurov at Warsaw Pact Jubilee Concert in Sofia C 5
Col Gen Mitkov Stresses Preserving Military Balance C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 May]
Health Official Interviewed on Extent of AIDS C 7
[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 8 May]
Sofia Airport Reconstructed, Expanded C 8
[TRUD 8 May]
Briefs: AIDS Symposium in Sofia C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Afghan Foreign Minister Arrives, Met by Chnoupek D 1
Afghan Relations Viewed D 1
Chnoupek Greets Australia's Hayden on Arrival D 1
Talks Open D 2
Report Claims 45,000 People Being Detained D 2
[AFP]
Strougal Receives Peace Race Cyclists 14 May D 3
Husak Receives Soviet Envoy Lomakin 15 May D 3
Gerle Meets USSR Industrial Minister in Brno D 3

Military Unveils Memorial to USSR, U.S. Soldiers D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 11 May]
'Warnings' Issued to Restructuring Supporters D 4
[HALO SABOTA 11 Apr, 8 May]
Janku Views Church-State Relations at News Conference D 6
Leaders Attend Liberation Anniversary Rallies D 7
[PRAVDA 6 May]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reports on Honecker, Vogel 'Exchange of Views' E 1
Talks Focus on Peace E 1
Vogel Holds News Conference E 3
Honecker Cables SFRY's Hasani on Birthday E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 May]
Axen Meets Greek Party Officials During Visit E 6
Talks With PASOK Member E 6
Meets New Democracy Chairman E 7
Honecker Cables Norwegian Communist on Election E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 May]
Thai Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit E 8
Fischer, Canada's Clark Speak at Dinner 6 May E 8
Fischer Toasts Clark [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 May] E 8
Clark Addresses Guests E 10
Briefs: USSR Gas Pipeline Accord; E 11
Joint FRG Protocol Signed

HUNGARY

Aczel Holds 'Cordial' Meeting With Armacost F 1
Visiting U.S. Committee Discusses MFN Status F 1
Deputy Defense Minister Horvath Returns From SFRY F 1
Havasi Meets With FRG's Kohl in Bonn F 1
Returns From FRG F 2
Czinege Meets With Visiting GDR Youth Group F 2
Afghan Patriotic Front Delegation Ends Visit F 2
Officials Discuss Industrial Development Program F 3
MSZMP's Havasi Addresses Industrial Conference F 4
Pal Addresses Academy of Sciences Session F 5
Briefs: Instruments for Space; Computers in Schools F 6

POLAND

Two Hijackers Attempt To Overtake Sports Plane G 1
Police Apprehend Armed Passenger Bus Terrorist G 1
Ministry Updates PAP on LOT Crash Investigation G 2
Commentary Attributes 'Openness' to Jaruzelski Plan G 3
Trade Official Views CEMA-EEC Cooperation Accords G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 May]
Jaruzelski, USSR's Kulikov Hold 'Cordial' Meetings G 4
USSR Propaganda Chief Sklyarov Pays Official Visit G 5
Meets With Jaruzelski G 5
Signs Cooperation Plan G 5
General Uzycki Accepts Invitation, Travels to USSR G 5
Jaruzelski Congratulates SFRY's Mojsov on Election G 5
Gorywoda Signs Protocol After Talks in Hungary G 6

Czyrek Meets Greek Premier, Party Officials G 6
Briefs Papandreou on Affairs G 6
Addresses Communist Congress G 7
Cybulko, Jordanian Minister Sign Health Protocol G 7

ROMANIA

Gorbachev To Pay 'Friendship Visit' End of May H 1
Constantin Addresses Greek CP Congress H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Comments on Election as President I 1
Views Nonaligned, World Developments I 1
Assembly Elects New Officials at Joint Session I 3
Sljeme Strike Continues Despite Salary Concessions I 5
Other Organizations Seek Same I 5
Croat LC Presidium Adopts Stand on Mine Strike I 5
BORBA on Labin Situation [9-10 May] I 6
USSR's Silayev, Delegation Continue Visit I 8
Mikulic Receives Group I 8
Agreement Signed in Sarajevo I 8
Delegation in Slovenia I 9
Correction to Loncar UK Visit I 9

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES BLOC CC SECRETARIES

AU171641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general and president of Romania, at the meeting with Central Committee secretaries in charge of organizational matters of communist and workers parties from several socialist countries, held on 13 May in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades:

On behalf of the party leadership and on my own behalf, I would like to express our special appreciation for the meeting of Central Committee secretaries in charge of party organizational matters of several communist parties. We, the RCP, believe that such meetings on various issues of party activities are greatly significant for exchanging views on various aspects of party activity and make a contribution toward strengthening cooperation and solidarity among our parties and, at the same time, play an important role in learning about building socialism in various countries. We start from the fact that the diversity of historical and national conditions in which each country is building socialism undoubtedly leads to various forms and methods of activity, but also requires an exchange of experience and the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity among our communist parties.

Indeed, an important role is played by the meetings of general secretaries and first secretaries of the parties in our countries, the exchange of opinions, and the achievement of joint positions in various important fields of activity. We should emphasize that during the past several years these meetings and the joint discussions on various issues were greatly important for a better understanding and for setting forth some joint objectives both in the field of socioeconomic development and in the field of international activity.

Our countries have had a long period of socialism construction. This year, the Soviet Union celebrates the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. All the other socialist countries in Europe have a history of over 40 years of socialist construction. Likewise, some countries on other continents have also had a long period of socialist construction. During this period, socialism strongly demonstrated its superiority as a social order which ensures the complete elimination of social, national, or any kind of inequality and establishes a new society -- of justice and equity -- in which the people's masses themselves are the conscious builders of their free and independent future.

We believe that this great experience of the socialist countries, starting with the Soviet Union, represents a common asset of our parties and of all the parties which aim at achieving a revolutionary transformation of society and establishing a system without classes, without oppressors, and without exploiters.

Significant historical achievements have been obtained in the reorganizing society -- on new bases -- in our countries and in building socialism.

That some shortfalls have also been manifested and some mistakes have been made -- some of them very serious -- but these cannot lessen the force of socialism and the great achievements obtained in building the most just society, socialism.

Undoubtedly, every country has traveled various stages in its socioeconomic development and in building the socialist society. We are in a new period of socialist construction. We, in Romania, call this period "the building of comprehensively developed socialist society"; other countries call it the period of "developed socialist society." But during this period, new problems and new objectives emerged, starting with the great international revolutionary changes, the great scientific and technological discoveries, and the great discoveries of mankind in general. As is well-known, each stage requires new methods and forms of work and of organizing the activity of socialist construction, as well as the party activity.

In adopting measures for developing society and perfecting its management, we have always proceeded from our own experience and practice of building socialism and from the experience of other countries. We have believed and continue to believe that we must always proceed from the general principles of scientific socialism, from the revolutionary concept about the world and life, and from the dialectical and historical materialism.

Our parties have carried out their activities under difficult conditions and won political power by acting always in a revolutionary spirit. Socialist construction and, primarily, the new stage currently traveled by socialist countries, require a more marked development and the maintenance of a revolutionary spirit in theoretical and ideological activity as well as in the practical work of building socialism.

The RCP has always taken and continues to take into consideration the fact that the entire process of developing socialist construction should be based on ensuring the leading role of the communist party in all the sectors of activity. Certainly, each party can adopt different forms for organizational and practical activities. We believe that ensuring the leading role of the party, in one way or another, is a general requirement and, I could say, an objective law of building the socialist society. As a matter of fact, in every country, nonsocialist countries included, when a party becomes a government party, it proposes that it implement its program and makes sure that its members, the party aktiv, and the respective cadres are included in the decisive sectors which work for the implementation of this program.

This applies to an even greater extent to our communist parties -- as far as we are concerned I am referring to the RCP -- and we believe that we should constantly see to it that the basic party aktiv and the best party cadres are included in the most important and the most difficult sectors of the developing and building of socialism.

We take the view that one cannot speak of the leading role of the party without seeing to it that the basic party aktiv and the party cadres assume direct responsibility and work in the management of various sectors of activity. Likewise, the communists and the party members in enterprises and in every institution, in order to fulfill their mission, should rank first in the activity of appropriately carrying out the work, in implementing the party decisions, and in observing the laws of the country. The forms we adopted in ensuring plurality of functions for leading party cadres in various sectors of activity also derive from this.

We believe that good party leadership cannot be achieved when party cadres are aloof or are content with only offering general recommendations regarding the party activity.

I am aware of the fact that our comrades presented to you the way we have organized our activity and the way we work, so I do not want to dwell any more on these issues. In accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program, Romania is currently in a new stage of the socialist society's development. We would like to move to a superior level in our socioeconomic life by the year 1990. [paragraph continues]

This requires the organization of the whole activity on the bases of the latest scientific and technological discoveries. We have passed from extensive development to intensive development and to achieving a new quality of work and life in all the fields.

During the past several years -- almost 20 years -- we have adopted a series of measures for reorganizing and perfecting our socialist society and the activity of our party and state as well as for developing the workers revolutionary democracy. We started from the fact that we build socialism for the people and with the people; therefore, people are the decisive factor in building the socialist society. Our party's mission is to unite and organize the activity of the whole nation and achieve all the objectives of socioeconomic development; we believe that the party organizations in various fields appropriately carry out their activity only if this fact is reflected in the results they achieve in fulfilling the objectives of socioeconomic development.

We adopted the forms of self-management and self-administration. We created a broad framework of democratic bodies which, for the past 15 years fully proved their correctness and ensure the broad participation of all the social categories in the management of our society. On the national level, we created a series of leading democratic bodies and they also proved and continue to properly prove the important role they play in ensuring the people's participation in the management of the whole country.

We took and continue to take into consideration that in order to achieve all this we need to ensure the democratization of party activity. We believe that party democracy is part and parcel of the overall democracy of our society.

Accordingly, we made the appropriate changes in our statute and in the forms of organizing and carrying out the party activity. Discussing all the issues concerning the party activity within the party with all the people is particularly important for us in achieving the unity of the whole nation around the party.

Discussing and approving the party cadres -- from the lowest to the highest ranking cadres, including the Central Committee members and the general secretary -- during the party meetings and conferences and during county party conferences, respectively, give us the possibility to learn better the opinions of the communists and to increase the responsibility of the Central Committee members for the county party organizations and for various sectors of activity.

Indeed, as I have learned, you emphasized it during your exchange of views, that socialist democracy represents a decisive factor in developing the new society and in building -- with ever better results -- socialism and communism.

One cannot conceive of fulfilling the objectives for developing socialism and communism -- which essentially must represent the most democratic society in the world -- without a broad democracy and without ensuring the participation of all categories of working people and of the whole nation in the entire socioeconomic life and in the activity of setting up and implementing our domestic and foreign policy.

We hail the fact that during your meeting you particularly emphasized this issue. We hail the concerns of and the course taken in this repsect today by various communist parties in socialist countries. Certainly, I think I do not have to emphasize again, that as regards us, we take the view that these facts should by no means lessen the role played by the party in managing society and the entire activity; on the contrary, the development of democracy requires the marked increase and improvement of the activity and of the role of the party in managing various fields. [paragraph continues]

We cannot conceive of a socialist democracy without party management! We believe that we should aim at and be highly concerned with perfecting the activity of state bodies and ensuring the democratization of their activity. We have set up new democratic bodies at national level and we aim at combining the activity of the state bodies with that of the democratic bodies; we also believe that, while broadly developing democracy, we should ensure the appropriate operation of the state bodies and increase their role in the proper management of various sectors of activity.

In any way setting up new democratic bodies should ensure a uniform orientation and management of all the socioeconomic sectors. As a matter of fact, it is an international tendency -- not only in socialist countries -- to proceed toward a more appropriate orientation and management of various sectors of activity. This process is felt increasingly even in capitalist countries and one cannot conceive of a strong development of science, culture, and technology without ensuring a clear orientation and direction and a uniform management of the activity -- particularly the economic activity. We attach great significance to the planned management and to perfecting and strengthening the forms of uniform and planned management of all the sectors of activity, something that, in our view, does not contradict the principle; on the contrary, it ensures broader rights and the autonomy of the enterprises. On the other hand, all enterprises should work in a uniform way in order to ensure the overall development of the society and the building of socialism and communism.

When we talk about relations among socialist countries, we can say that solidarity and cooperation among them are greatly important for the successful building of the new system. It is true that, also in this field, there were some mistakes which show that a new type of relations should be promoted in interstate cooperation. One can say that life has thoroughly proven that these relations should be based on the principles of full equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage and assistance. Only in this way will relations among socialist countries be a model for a new type of interstate relations.

Great concerns with reorganizing and continuously perfecting the activity can be witnessed within all our parties. Last year, Romania adopted new measures for modernizing and better organizing the socioeconomic activity. In general we go through a process of modernizing the whole society. Certainly, we regard this from the point of view of systematizing our towns and villages, modernizing enterprises, agriculture, and other sectors of activity, and ensuring a better social framework regarding dwellings and other various aspects. I think that you have noticed that Bucharest itself is a general work site! We adopted a grand program of modern reorganization of our country's capital. We envisage that virtually by 1990 we should almost completely conclude the dwellings construction in Bucharest as well as in other centers of the country. Therefore, we believe that now we should also solve, from every point of view, the basic problems of reorganizing our capital city and ensuring the best living and working conditions for all its inhabitants.

We also work in this way in other towns. We wish to conclude the reorganization process and the dwellings construction in virtually all the county centers by 1990. We have even proceeded to reorganize and build new urban centers and agro-industrial towns. We plan to achieve about 600 new agro-industrial towns, of which about 150-200 should be completed by 1990. Therefore, in our view, the reorganization and modernization of socialist construction requires an appropriate approach of all the aspects of the economic, social, industrial, agricultural, cultural, scientific, and educational activities, as well as of the issue of dwellings and services and everything that ensures an appropriate life for the builders of socialism.

Certainly, it is not an easy process; the achievement of a general reconstruction requires a very intensive activity. I am telling you from our own experience that in Bucharest we also have problems which require great efforts -- and in this respect the party cadres should indeed engage most seriously in this activity. Only after a long time did we succeed in persuading ministers and even deputy prime ministers to put on rubber boots and go down to the work site, because from the office one cannot reconstruct anything, neither in industry nor in agriculture, neither in villages nor in towns or enterprises. The party and state activists should go down where the implementation of virtually all decisions and development plans and programs is carried out.

When we propose ourselves to reorganize the socioeconomic activity, we should achieve the change of people's concept itself. This requires more intensive activity. In order to achieve a general change we must achieve a change in the way people, the party, state aktivs and all the cadres think and work; we must also achieve a change in the activity of raising the general awareness and the responsibility of the people's masses for optimally implementing the socialist construction programs. This requires an intensification of the political and educational activity. I believe that, within the party activity -- including the organizational activity -- the educational issues of the political-ideological work must represent a very important factor. One cannot conceive of organizational work without a close connection with the political-educational activity.

For a long time I dealt with organizational matters in the party and I say this on the basis of my experience; I have always considered ideological activity as an inseparable aspect of party organizational activity, and I have considered economic activity as a compulsory aspect of party activity.

As a matter of fact, the organizational activity presupposes to ensure a correct distribution of cadres and a proper organization of the activity in all areas. The organizational activity deals and must deal with all sectors if it is to play its proper role in the party.

This is why I particularly value this meeting on organizational issues. I am convinced that it will not only complement the meetings in other areas, but will also play an important role in properly organizing and carrying out exchanges of views and experience in all areas.

It is certainly not necessary to emphasize this and you know very well that we advocate each party's right to independently decide its general line -- within the congress, the Central Committee -- in keeping with the targets and specific conditions in each country. At the same time, however, we are for broad cooperation and exchange of experience.

We believe that to preserve the independence of each party is not at variance with cooperation and firm solidarity among communists, just as solidarity and cooperation are not at variance with the independence of each communist party. This holds true not only for the communist parties in socialist countries, but also for the international communist and workers movement in general.

As far as we are concerned, we believe that proceeding from these principles, much more has to be done to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among international communist and workers movements.

The great changes that have occurred in the world and the new situation that has been created require an increase in the role played by the communist parties in the international arena, especially regarding the problems of the struggle for peace, for

disarmament, for democracy, and for guaranteeing each nation the right to free and independent development, without outside interference.

It is surely no secret for any of us that a number of mistakes were made in the past and that we must eliminate and no longer permit such violations in relations between the communist and workers parties. However, criticizing this situation and taking steps to base cooperation between communists and between the communist parties on truly democratic and revolutionary principles, we must also act to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties; and we are determined to do all we can and to make great efforts in this direction! The ways to do this may vary a great deal. I suppose you are aware that only a short time ago the RCP and the Communist Party of Japan, the RCP secretary general and chairman of the Communist Party of Japan adopted a joint declaration on current issues, although we did not meet. We accomplished this through our delegations; each of us went through this declaration several times, then we signed it as a joint declaration which presents our positions on current international issues. I mention this because it is necessary to seek appropriate forms to enable the communist and workers parties to make known their common positions on world issues.

As far as we are concerned, we believe that a meeting should be borne in mind -- either European or international -- with the participation of the parties which endorse such a meeting. The broadest possible participation and, if possible, the participation of all communist and workers parties is certainly desired.

We are for broadly strengthening cooperation with the socialist parties and social-democratic parties and I know that each of our parties is developing this cooperation in one form or another. We also believe that broad cooperation with other democratic parties and with all anti-imperialist forces everywhere is required.

Proceeding from the serious problems of the current international situation and from the new situation that exists, a new theoretical approach to the problems of peace and disarmament is required. A new approach to achieving a broad front of all forces favoring disarmament and peace is also necessary. The fact that the existence of nuclear weapons makes a new world war impossible is understood more and more, thus creating conditions for a theoretical approach and for tangible action to eliminate the war; socialists and communists have actually always been for eliminating the war.

At this point conditions exist for a tangible approach to eliminating war from the life of humanity and, primarily, for eliminating nuclear weapons, for general disarmament under appropriate international supervision by maintaining the balance at the lowest possible level of troops and by firmly moving toward a total elimination of arms. Such a new approach presupposes, of course, also concrete activity; we greatly value the recent initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in this direction. Romania has not only formulated a number of proposals in this respect, but has cut its weapons by 5 percent as a result of the national referendum of last year. And I have to tell you that the tanks and transporter vehicles we have withdrawn are already operating with positive and even very good results on irrigation sites!

We must, indeed, approach the new problems that arise, including the problems of disarmament, with great courage. We must depart from many outdated concepts which were correct at a given time. We cannot say that there have been no wrong things; however, on the whole, those concepts were in keeping with specific conditions, including both practice and activity. A new situation has now emerged. We must eliminate a number of outdated concepts; some of them we have to perfect, we have to enrich the concept about the world and life, scientific socialism, and the materialist-dialectical concept, and we must enrich Marxism-Leninism which has never been considered as unchanging, created for good, but only as guidance in action and as a basis for new knowledge, for new discoveries, and for constantly perfecting society and therefore thinking.

For, in the last analysis, perfecting society is the result of developing thinking and of the fact that people understand the problems of the development of society better. The party cannot be better than its members! Therefore -- I want to repeat -- we must concern ourselves with improving the ideological standard and consciousness of people and of the communists, so that they may better understand changes, that they preserve their revolutionary spirit and constantly remain revolutionaries by proceeding from the need to eliminate what is outdated, and with always courageously promoting what is new in all areas, without denying what has been accomplished. However, basing ourselves on what has been accomplished, we must move ahead! As any other science, Maxxism-Leninism is able to develop only on the basis of what has been accomplished. However, in order to stay a revolutionary ideology, it must constantly develop and rise to ever newer heights of knowledge in all areas. In our opinion, this holds true also in the area of international policy, in relations between states, between parties and -- as I have mentioned -- in the problems of disarmament and of completely eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe and the world at large.

According to our opinion, the party's organizational activity must, indeed, also pay attention to issues of a more general nature, including international issues. The party's leading role must, in fact, manifest itself in all areas and especially in such an important area as the international arena and as the activity aimed at solving the very serious problems of the current world situation in a new spirit.

We particularly value relations among our parties and we believe that everything must be done to develop and strengthen cooperation among our countries and peoples, for successfully building socialism in our countries, for actively participating in the settlement of all international problems and, primarily, for contributing to the achievement of disarmament and to ensuring peace!

In conclusion, I would like to ask you to convey greetings to the leaderships of your parties, to the general secretaries or first secretaries, and to all communists on behalf of our leadership and on my own behalf, together with best wishes for success in all your activities.

To all of you I wish success in your activities! [loud applause]

PCI CALLS COMMUNIST PARTIES CONFERENCE 'INOPPORTUNE'

LD161447 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Rome, May 16 (TANJUG) Italian Communist Party (PCI) directorate member Antonio Rubi has assessed as "inopportune and inappropriate" a proposal to have an international conference of communist parties convened. The proposal was made by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest on Thursday.

Rubi, in charge of PCI international relations, believed that the latest proposal would remain as unsupported as a series of similar recent ideas. He added that the problems of contemporary society's transformation should be resolved without forcing any "worn-out patterns."

Rubi said it was important to refresh the theoretical thought with new ideas and seek new answers about the present day developments in the world and the new course of the Soviet Union. Relations between the different forces within the international workers' and progressive movement should also be updated and relied on a new foundation, said Rubi.

GDR'S FISCHER GREETS NUCLEAR PROHIBITION FORUM

LD041410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has conveyed a message of greetings to the 10th General Conference of the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America which has ended in Montevideo. It says:

Latin America is this year celebrating the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which created the first nuclear weapon-free zone in the world. This step was supplemented by the decision of the 41st UN General Assembly to declare the South Atlantic a nuclear weapon-free zone of peace and cooperation, and by the Treaty of Rarotonga on a nuclear weapon-free zone in the South Pacific. In this way, encouraging initiatives have been unleashed that accord in a special way with the desire of all peoples for a life in peace and security, free from the threat to their existence from nuclear war. This strengthens us in our belief that regional and subregional measures can significantly contribute to disarmament, detente, and greater international security.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik has proven that real opportunities exist for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons on earth. This historic chance must be used. Because of its responsibility for ensuring that war never again emanates from German soil, the GDR, together with the CSSR, has therefore proposed setting up a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. Here, in the heart of Europe, at the dividing line between the two largest military coalitions in the world, there is the largest concentration of weapon potentials. A conflict in this area would have incalculable consequences for all the states of the world. The elimination of nuclear weapons in this region is therefore of particular significance for the elimination of confrontation and for international detente and would make more comprehensive disarmament measures easier.

The significant contribution made by the states of Latin America through the Treaty of Tlatelolco for the securing of peace and the liberation of mankind from the dangers of a nuclear war strengthens us in our belief that the initiative for a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe will also be approved and supported by the states and governments of Latin America.

COMPARISON OF ORZECHOWSKI SPEECH IN VIENNA

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 13 May on page 6 under the headline "Four Points That Can Help Europe -- The PPR Foreign Minister Acquainted Vienna 86 Meeting Participants With the Jaruzelski Plan," carries the 1,500-word text of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's speech to the 12 May Vienna meeting of CSCE participants. The report has been compared with the Warsaw PAP version published in the 13 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page BB 1, revealing the following variations:

Page BB 2, paragraph five, last line to paragraph seven, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: in the region. [new paragraph]

This is the main reason for the plan to decrease armaments and increase confidence in central Europe that Wojciech Jaruzelski put forward on 8 May.

Its goal is... (supplying additional paragraph)

Paragraph nine, line five reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: by international negotiations so that no "grey area"...(rewording)

USSR'S DEMICHEV, DELEGATION TOUR VARNA REGION

AU151826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 May 87

[Excerpts] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. [passage omitted] Prior to this meeting, in Varna the Soviet parliamentary delegation, accompanied by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, visited the Marine Hydrodynamics Institute. The visitors were briefed on the modern facilities at this experimental research center for hydrodynamic systems and for testing ship models, the only one in Bulgaria. The members of the delegation toured the Golden Sands Resort and acquainted themselves with the development of social and economic tourism on the Black Sea coast.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU151806 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union led by Mr Petr Demichev, first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU. Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the visit of such a distinguished parliamentary delegation of the USSR will contribute to promoting bilateral cooperation.

At the reception, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the Bulgarian party and state leader stressed the decades-long fraternal relations between Bulgaria and the USSR and their all-round getting closer in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields. He pointed out that now there should be sought principally new forms of cooperation -- joint production, exchange of technologies, etc. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people are following the work which is now being done in the Soviet Union with great interest and approval, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. The reconstruction in the Soviet Union which is yielding positive results and which has found a positive response in the socialist countries and throughout the world, has raised the prestige of the fraternal country, of its leadership and of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr Petr Demichev said that Bulgaria is resolutely progressing to radical changes and laid special emphasis on the achievements in the social sphere and in the creation of ever better conditions for life and work, and on the high qualification of the young cadres. The guest spoke of the reconstruction taking place in his country and stressed that it should steadily follow this road.

Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was also present at the reception.

Delegation Departs 16 May

AU161751 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, departed from Bulgaria today. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and other officials. Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, was also at the airport.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON POLISH AIR CRASH

AU131213 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of condolences to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State, and to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The telegram reads as follows:

"On the occasion of the tragic aircraft accident that caused the loss of many human lives, we express our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolences to you, as well as to the families and relatives of the victims."

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV PAYS VISIT TO GREECE

For Greek media coverage of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov's official visit to Greece, including his meetings with President Sartzetakis, Prime Minister Papandreou, and Foreign Minister Papoulias see the Greece section of the 15 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Starts Talks With Papoulias

AU151204 Sofia BTA in English 0010 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Athens, May 14 (BTA correspondent) -- The official talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias started today. The two politicians discussed international issues, the state and prospects of the Bulgaro-Greek relations and cooperation, as well as other matters of common interest. They noted that the two countries' positions on a wide range of issues coincide or are close.

The two ministers agreed that the continuing arms race constitutes a threat to world peace and noted the need of a new approach to international problems which could lead to the adoption of urgent measures on the averting of the nuclear holocaust. The two sides to the talks reiterated their support for the initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and the complete elimination of all mass destruction weapons.

The ministers analyzed the Soviet proposals on the elimination of the intermediate-range and tactical missiles in Europe. They noted that the reaching of an agreement on these matters would contribute significantly to progress in other disarmament negotiations as well.

It was noted that space should not be militarized and that the ABM treaty should not be violated.

Special attention was paid to the situation in the Balkans. Noting the positive results in the development of the atmosphere of understanding in the Balkans, the two foreign ministers stated that further steps are needed for the strengthening of good-neighbor relations and cooperation which will correspond to the interests of all states and will promote peace and security in this part of the world.

They noted that all problems should be solved through the efforts of the interested parties witnout any attempts at interference in other countries' internal affairs.

The two sides reiterated their positions on the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and their determination to work actively for the implementation of these initiatives. They noted that the countries in this part of the world must activate their efforts aimed at starting practical steps in that direction.

The ministers voiced their serious concern over the lack of progress in the solving of the Cyprus issue. They agreed that a just solution should be found that guarantees the independence, sovereignty, territorial wholeness and unity of Cyprus. The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Greece spoke out against the division of the island and supported the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union of January 1986 which outline clear principles and approaches to the finding of a lasting solution to the Cyprus issue.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Papoulias discussed the situation in other troubled spots of the world and noted that the positions of the two countries on those issues also coincide.

In discussing bilateral relations they noted with satisfaction that these relations have been put on a sound basis and that they are developing ever more actively in the interest of the two peoples and are an important stabilizing factor in the Balkans. It was noted that these relations serve as a true example of cooperation in the name of peace, security and understanding between the peoples.

The two ministers noted the enormous significance of the meetings between the two countries' leaders for the broadening of the cooperation in different fields and commended the significance of the declaration on friendship, good-neighbor relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece, signed last September by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou.

Special attention during the meeting was paid to trade and economic ties. The ministers expressed their willingness to further develop the legal and contractual basis of economic cooperation.

They commended the considerable progress made in cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education, sport and tourism, and agreed to promote its further broadening. The ministers expressed readiness to strengthen contacts in other fields as well and especially in the struggle against terrorism and drug trafficking.

Mr Petur Mladenov invited Mr Papoulias to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Meets Papandreou

AU151832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] The official visit of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to Greece is continuing. Today he had a meeting with President Khristo Sartzetakis. Later the Bulgarian diplomatic leader held talks wth Prime Minister Papandreou, with Ioannis Alevras, chairman of the Greek Parliament, and with Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense.

Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in honor of the Bulgarian guest, at which toasts were proposed.

Discusses Regional Situation

AU161842 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Athens, May 15 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs was received today by Mr Khristos Sartzetakis, president of Greece. The two sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of issues of bilateral relations and the international situation.

Mr Petur Mladenov was also received by Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, expressed satisfaction over the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations. They stressed that they are a good example of relations between states of different social orders and that they are considerably contributing to the strengthening of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation in the Balkans.

The sides discussed the situation in the region and stressed that it is necessary to step up the efforts for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The exchange of opinions on topical international issues stressed the readiness of the two countries to work for the promotion of cooperation among all states in the interest of world peace and for concrete measures in the field of disarmament.

Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs was received by the president of the Greek Parliament, Mr Ioannis Alevras. The talks stressed the role of the parliaments and of the relations between them in promoting bilateral relations and in consolidating the policy of peace and understanding in the region and on a wider international scale.

Today Mr Petur Mladenov also met Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of Greece.

PCC SECRETARIAT MEMBER BATISTA VISIT REPORTED

AU171810 Sofia BTA in English 1614 GMT 17 May 87

[Bulgaria-Cuba: Sharing Experience in Party Work" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Cuban Communist Party (CCP) headed by Mr Sixto Batista Sandana, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Military Department of the CC of the CCP, visited Bulgaria from May 11 through May 17, 1987 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation was received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, by Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC, by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and minister of the interior. The delegation also had meetings with representatives of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP CC.

The participants in the meetings shared experience in party work.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV ALGIERS VISIT

AU151931 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was briefed on the results of the official visit of friendship which Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, paid to Algeria between April 20 and 22 this year at the invitation of Col Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The Politburo emphasised that this visit is a new landmark in the history of Bulgaro-Algerian cooperation. The results it produced match the higher level attained by both countries in their socio-economic development.

The Politburo expressed its satisfaction with the identical or close views expressed by the two party leaders and heads of state on the international issues discussed, which is an important guarantee for the assertion of the two countries' progressive roles in their respective regions and worldwide, for finding just solutions to the complicated and pressing international problems. This is a specific manifestation of new political thinking, consistent with the requirements of the complicated international situation, for pooling the efforts of all peace-loving forces towards saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust, towards a fair and durable settlement of regional conflicts in the best interests of the peoples, towards building a world without wars and weapons.

The Politburo commends highly the personal contribution of the two leaders to the important common understanding reached during the visit in different fields, which opens up new horizons for the traditional relations of mutually beneficial cooperation and friendship between Bulgaria and Algeria.

NARCOTICS SMUGGLING PROTOCOL SIGNED IN VARNA

AU151858 Sofia BTA in English 1828 GMT 11 May 87

["Drug Enforcement Meeting" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, May 11 (BTA) -- The representatives of the customs administrations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia signed a protocol today on the proceedings of their meeting on drug enforcement. Having exchanged information and experience, the participants outlined recommendations for the expansion of cooperation to stop the illicit narcotics trafficking across their countries' territories and to upgrade their contribution to the international community's war on drug abuse, which confronts some advanced countries with a problem of national significance.

DZHUROV AT WARSAW PACT JUBILEE CONCERT IN SOFIA

AU132046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] A festive concert was held in the Central Club of the Bulgarian Army in Sofia to mark the 32d anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. Those attending included Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; deputy ministers of national defense; generals and officers; Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Bulgarian People's Army; and military attaches from the fraternal socialist countries.

COL GEN MITKOV STRESSES PRESERVING MILITARY BALANCE

AU171852 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 87 pp 1,3

[Interview with Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, by Khristo Marinchev, entitled "Harsh Warning to Any Aggressor" -- place and time not given]

[Excerpts] [Marinchev] Comrade Colonel General, 42 years have passed since the end of World War II. Do you think that its lessons could be forgotten?

[Mitkov] I do not think that the lessons of the bloodiest war in the history of mankind could be forgotten by the nations. Human memory is much more powerful than time. How can one forget the indescribable horrors and destruction caused by the war, the 50 million lives annihilated by its firestorms, and the fascist "death camps?"

History pronounced its final verdict a long time ago: The kindling of World War II is the most monstrous crime of imperialism; the great self-sacrifice of the Soviet people and their heroic Armed Forces, which saved mankind from the "brown" plague, will remain forever in the pantheon of immortality and will evoke emotions of deep gratitude and admiration in future generations.

World War II taught people to be vigilant and see through the perfidious designs of imperialism, and struggle with all their forces to strengthen peace. Unfortunately, even today, more than 40 years since the end of the war, certain circles in the West consciously ignore its lessons. [passage omitted]

[Marinchev] What are the basic factors which the Western states' reactionary circles refuse to accept as results of World War II?

[Mitkov] As we know, after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory over fascism and the Japanese militarism is the second epochal event of the 20th century. It not only inflicted a crushing blow on the most reactionary core of imperialism, but also brought about a fundamental change in the balance of the class forces in the world and created conditions for a free and independent development of the nations. Western reaction does not like all this. It cannot reconcile most of all the emergence of the world socialist system, the increasing power of the socialist community, and the impossibility to conduct its policy of superiority in international life under these conditions. Therefore it strives to construct a joint antisocialist front, kindles neofascism and revenge, and attempts to revise the political realities in postwar Europe. All this destabilizes the situation in the Old Continent and evokes a serious concern among the world's progressive public. The nations must not allow the restoration of these forces which more than 40 years ago caused mankind immeasurable damage.

[Marinchev] Comrade Colonel General, we are witnessing the advance of peace by the USSR and the socialist community. Has the role of the Warsaw Pact changed under these conditions?

[Mitkov] The entire world knows that already from the first day of its existence socialism proclaimed peace to be its steady necessity. Peace is equally needed today, when the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are striving to perfect the socialist society, and when the realities of the nuclear century require new political thinking and action in order to save mankind from the menace of death. [paragraph continues]

Such are the arguments of the peace advance of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, greeted and supported by the world peace-loving public.

However, the time of drastic change in which we live orders us to be vigilant. This is also what the lessons of World War II are teaching us. Once Hitler "justified" his attack against the USSR with "the threat from the East." The same myth is being used now by the present contenders for world supremacy. And if for more than 40 years they did not dare to follow his way, it is only because they are being confronted by a real power -- the Warsaw Pact led by the invincible Soviet Army. Hence, as long as there exists an imperialist threat to peace and socialism, we will be compelled to further strengthen the Warsaw Pact as the guarantee of the integrity of the borders and security of the socialist community's countries, and a factor of peace in Europe and the world. It is our supreme duty to preserve the existing military balance, and prevent its violation to our detriment.

In conclusion I would like to stress that 9 May is a harsh warning to any aggressor who would like to raise his sword against socialism.

In the year of the glorious 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army will celebrate Victory Day in a uniform formation with the soldiers of the invincible Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, and are always ready to defend the cause of peace and socialism together with them.

HEALTH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON EXTENT OF AIDS

AU141124 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgaria 8 May 87 p 5

[Interview with Dr. Stanislava Popova "at readers' request" by Asen Boyadzhiev -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] AIDS -- this is a subject that continues to occupy our public. Numerous readers have written to our editorial board, others have telephoned asking questions. In order to respond we invited Dr. Stanislava Popova, scientific fellow at the epidemiological faculty of the Academy of Medical Sciences, specialist at the "Epidemic Control" department at the Ministry of National Health, for an interview.

[Passage omitted] [Boyadzhiev] Some of our readers connect their concern about the spreading of AIDS to the broad expansion of tourist contacts, and are asking whether special measures are envisaged in this respect?

[Popova] One of the last WHO bulletins recommended not to control people's travel for international tourism -- mainly for economic reasons. The behavior factor continues to be the chief element in both tourist contacts between different countries, and in communication between individuals. The mechanisms, especially the intimate ways of infection, are well known. The measures of individual prophylaxis, as well as avoiding promiscuous and accidential sex contacts, are a reliable barrier against the disease. We have prepared a special paper giving such instructions for Bulgarian citizens travelling abroad, especially to countries where AIDS is widespread.

[Boyadzhiev] As is known, 22 people about whom there is data on contact with the AIDS virus were discovered in our country. Can you tell us about the fate of these people today? Are there more cases in our country?

[Popova] The three Bulgarians suffering from hemophilia are clinically healthy regarding AIDS and are under constant observation. All foreign citizens infected with AIDS have left the country. No new cases have been established.

SOFIA AIRPORT RECONSTRUCTED, EXPANDED

AU171839 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 8 May 87 p 1

[Rayna Vulcheva's report: "Renewal of Sofia Airport Completed"]

[Text] The long-expected event took place on 7 May at the renewed, expanded and more beautiful Sofia airport. It coincided with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian Balkan Airline, and is a result of a complex reconstruction which took almost 2 years and in which even the managers of the airport took part. The reconstruction was complex because our capital's airgate did not stop functioning even for a day. During the 2 years of the reconstruction the renewed ticket counters in the city were commissioned and an important step in servicing the customers appeared, namely, the automatic system of booking and selling tickets for the domestic lines. The automatic "board shop" at the airport provides more than 10,000 breakfasts a day.

There were additional commissionings yesterday. The passengers' arrival hall was expanded by 860 square meters and equipped with a new information system that doubled its capacity. Two luggage carousels with a capacity of 450 passengers per hour (220 until now), and the new loading and unloading equipment were also commissioned. An important technical detail, which will not be apparent to the passengers but which will contribute much to the expediency of servicing is the new container processing machine, which quickly unloads even the largest airplanes. Some 11 newly equipped halls for the "satellite" plants which provide complex services for the passengers, and a modern duty free shop are also a part of the new items.

The international departure area was expanded to include three special halls for departing passengers, a hall for the first class passengers, two new duty-free shops, and a hall for servicing the transit and transfer passengers.

Five new buses transport the passengers to the airplanes, and four new microbuses also service the passengers. Modern supporting hygiene equipment and new equipment for servicing the airplanes were introduced such as (?19) [figure partly illegible] aggregates for starting the engines, a most advanced technological achievement with which the ground crews are very satisfied.

Thousands of airplanes take off and land at Sofia airport. This figure will increase 15 percent this year. Thus one understands the importance of the now-completed reconstruction.

BRIEFS

AIDS SYMPOSIUM IN SOFIA -- Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- A scientific symposium on the problems of AIDS was held here today with the participation of scientists from the whole country. The symposium was organized by the Bulgarian Medical Academy. The American scientist Gary Koslet, expert virologist, delivered a detailed report on the ethiology, diagnostics and treatment of the disease. Special attention in the report was paid to the new approaches in early diagnostics and detection of the AIDS virus, as well as finding of antibodies with the assistance of new biotechnological devices. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 8 May 87 AU]

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY CHNOUPEK

LD171617 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Prague May 17 (CTK) -- Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was welcomed at Prague Airport by Czecholovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at whose invitation the Afghan guest arrives.

Afghan Relations Viewed

LD171627 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Prague May 17 (CTK) -- Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil arrived in Czechoslovakia for talks on expanding Czechoslovak-Afghan relations in connection with the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

Czechoslovak and Afghan representatives will deal with the possibilities of establishing joint ventures between the two countries' enterprises, aid of Czechoslovak specialists in the implementation of economic programs and Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation in settling the situation around Afghanistan.

Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan established diplomatic relations in 1937. Until 1978, mutual contacts concentrated mainly on the economic sphere. This situation changed after the 1978 revolution in Afghanistan. In June 1981, the two countries signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation which forms, together with other agreements signed between the two countries, the basis for the expansion of relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

In 1986, the volume of mutual trade exchange reached nearly 87 million dollars. Czechoslovakia exports to Afghanistan mainly machine tools, trucks and diesel engines and helps the country in the construction of cement works and the development of the mining industry. Afghanistan exports to Czechoslovakia mainly hides and dried fruits.

CHNOUPEK GREETS AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ON ARRIVAL

LD152038 Prague CTK in English 1355 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden and his wife arrived here today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Australian guests were welcomed at Ruzyne airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

Talks Open

LD152336 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] [no dateline as received] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out the significance of the visit of Australian Foreign Minister William George Hayden to Czechoslovakia, the first in the history of relations between the two countries, at their meeting here today.

He stressed that the visit is an expression of intensification of Czechoslovak-Australian relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres as well as of the efforts of the two countries to help find a way to strengthening security and preservation of peace the world over in the complicated international situation.

"We would like the talks to constructively contribute to an active dialogue, extension of Czechoslovak minister stressed.

In this connection, Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the realistic anti-nuclear foreign policy of Australia which not only helps strengthen stability and peace in the Pacific but also in other parts of the world.

Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden said that the reaction to the latest disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union in the United States and Western Europe arouses certain optimism, though there are different approaches to their implementation. He described as significant the fact that, compared with the past, the disarmament talks have got into swing.

The two ministers stated that since their meeting in Australia in 1985, a rising trend in the development of Czechoslovak-Australian relations has been evident. These relations have been stabilized and there are prerequisites for their further development.

The first part of the talks confirmed closeness and, in a number of questions, identity of opinion on key problems of the present international situation.

Tomorrow, William George Hayden with his wife will visit Slovakia.

REPORT CLAIMS 45,000 PEOPLE BEING DETAINED

AU161520 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Prague, May 16 (AFP) -- Czechoslovakia detains more than 45,000 people, including close to 5,000 political prisoners, an opposition inquiry released Friday said.

The number of prisoners represents four out of every thousand Czechoslovak citizens over 15 years old, making the country's prisons among the most highly populated in the world, said Peter Uhl, an official of the committee for the Defense of Unjustly Pursued Persons (VONS).

According to estimates based on confidential documents, political prisoners represent 10 percent of the total number, and a few hundred of them were sentenced for their political or religious beliefs.

Czechoslovakia does not specifically distinguish between political and common law prisoners.

Last April 1, the VONS counted 27 cases of people imprisoned for stirring up protest. But Mr. Uhl said the document could report only a limited number of arbitrary detentions, because a lot of them remained undisclosed.

The document denounced conditions of prisoners who "are exploited to accomplish arduous tasks hazardous to their health and for which they receive minimal retribution."

Mr. Uhl, who spent nine years in prison on charges of "subversion," said the Czechoslovak system does not carry out "any re-education or social integration (programs) and merely carries out merciless repression."

STROUGAL RECEIVES PEACE RACE CYCLISTS 14 MAY

LD151426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received today in the Hrzan Palace in Prague the participants of the 42d peace cycle race. Present at the meeting was Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

Comrade Lubomir Strougl welcomed the participants of the peace race on behalf of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, president of the Republic, and on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government. He recalled the traditions of the race and its social and sport significance as well as its contribution to the efforts of all progressive forces for disarmament and the preservation of peace. He emphasized the selflessness of the organizers and he asked the representatives of the teams to greet the participants on his behalf and wish them much success and sporting luck.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY LOMAKIN 15 MAY

LD160045 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Viktor Lomakin, the ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia in Prague today. He discussed with him some topical issues concerning Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

GERLE MEETS USSR INDUSTRIAL MINISTER IN BRNO

LD152032 Prague CTK in English 1420 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received here today Soviet Minister of the Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry Nikolay Panichev.

They discussed questions of further extension of Czechoslovak-Soviet industrial cooperation in the development of engineering production technology, especially the introduction of industrial robots and establishment of joint ventures in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union which are coordinated by the international Czechoslovak-Soviet association Robot.

The Soviet minister presided talks in Brno, south Moravia, Thursday and Friday, of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) committe for cooperation in the sphere of engineering.

MILITARY UNVEILS MEMORIAL TO USSR, U.S. SOLDIERS

AU131357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondents and CTK: "To the Memory of Heroic Fighters"]

[Text] Prachatice -- A peace monument was unveiled and handed over to the public in Vitejovice near Prachatice on Sunday [10 May] on the very spot where Soviet and U.S. armies met 42 years ago; the event was an expression of gratitude and deep respect for their heroic fight against fascism.

On this occasion the festive gathering of working people and youth of the district was addressed by Colonel-General Karel Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense. As he stressed, the victory over fascism was the result of joint efforts by the anti-Hitlerite coalition of the Soviet Union and the Western allies headed by the United States. This experience in cooperation for the defense of democratic and national interests is a significant source of instruction in the current effort to ease international tension. In this connection he recalled that we are living in the nuclear age, which has made it necessary to view the world in a new way, and to adopt a new way of thinking and approaching the issues of war and peace. The USSR's foreign policy fully respects this necessity, Karel Rusov said. At the same time it is necessary to do everything possible to realize the program formulated by the USSR for eliminating all nuclear arms and weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000.

After that the participants were addressed by Major-General Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR. He began by stressing that the memorial can be regarded as a symbol of the defeat of fascism, the end of the Great patriotic War, and the liberation not only of Czechoslovakia, but of the entire European continent. At the same time the legacy of the allies of that time in the form of this work of art represents an appeal to all people to join forces in the struggle for peace and security on earth. The memorial was designed by Jan Hana, sculptor and national artist, and Vratislav Ruzicka, arthitect and assistant professor. Regrettably, the representatives of the American Embassy have not come to pay tribute to their forebears, heroic fighters for freedom, and have not given any specific explanation.

'WARNINGS' ISSUED TO RESTRUCTURING SUPPORTERS

AU141122 [Editorial Report] Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech, the weekend supplement of Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, publishes in issues No 14 of 11 April and No 18 of 8 May readers' letters voicing support for the policy of restructuring.

On 11 April on page 1, in the "And What Is Your Opinion?" column, HALO SOBOTA carries the following letter by Miroslav Bena from Nove Mesto na Morave: "I have already been warned by several people not to lend so much credence to the restructuring of the national economy. I am told that, supposedly, "people who stick their neck out by pleading for restructuring will come in for retribution' after awhile. The reason is that I have already written several contributions to the "Worker's Word" and other RUDE PRAVO rubrics. However, I have come to realize that the majority of the citizens of our Republic share my views about the benefits of restructuring the national economy.

"I also realize who it is that launches such rumors about 'retribution' and who wants people to be afraid. It could very well be that it is people who would really like to punish those who fell into their disfavor. They no longer have the chance and enough strength to bring the entire process of restructuring to a halt and therefore resort to intimidation.

"All the planned changes are attractive for the broad public because they really are necessary. Restructuring will not only raise the quality of products and introduce honest management to all enterprises for the benefit of all consumers, but it will also introduce greater candidness and genuinely comradely relations among employees within enterprises. In my opinion restructuring is founded upon conscientiousness and integrity. It leaves no room for idle talk, toadyism, and bossiness. It provides scope for open criticism of various malpractices. That is what some people resent! Once no one would even dare criticize them, they thought that they were immune. You only had to say one word to suffer a collision. The result was that people were afraid of undertaking anything. Many an enterprise fulfilled the plan by producing for the storehouse or by selling rejects -- nothing else was available so what choice did people have?

"In short, a change in the thinking and conduct of each one of us on the basis of the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress is really necessary and any delay would inflict great damage."

Prague HALO SOBOTA No 18 on 8 May on page 2, under the headline "On Restructuring In Us," carries a 2,200-word round-up of readers' reactions to Bena's letter and to the process of restructuring in general.

Zdenek Vasica, a worker from Brno, for example, writes that he had a similar experience after the publication of his article "The New Mechanism of Management Is Everyone's Concern" in RUDE PRAVO on 19 February: "I, too, have been warned by some people from my workplace and from the broader surroundings in the same way as Comrade Miroslav Bena from Nove Mesto. Some warnings are very specific, such as the well-meant friendly advice that I take out a life insurance policy for a very high sum." Vasica asserts, however, that he is not afraid, as he has always been guided by the tenet that life is only meaningful if man fights against obstacles and for public welfare.

Jaroslav Tecl from Prague writes in response to Bena's letter: "It was to be expected that the new direction in the economic and social policy of our party would go against the grain for some people. We must be prepared for the fact that even among us there are, and will be, people who refuse to grasp the novelty of tasks and will be reluctant to become actively involved in their fulfillment." Likewise, Tecl continues, "we must also be prepared for attempts to belittle the significance of experiences provided by the implementation of the policy of restructuring in the Soviet Union. However, I think that the warm reception of Comrade M. Gorbachev during his visit to the CSSR, the spontaneous expressions of friendship with the Soviet Union, and the results of CPCZ representatives' talks with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee give a clear answer to the question about our further path. Notwithstanding all its specific features, the revolutionary process of restructuring underway in the Soviet Union is universal in its content and generally applicable to our country as well."

Bohuslav Harasta, a reader from Karlovy Vary, also protests against the "voices about retribution" in Bena's letter and attributes them to people who "sponge and feed on society. They do not even lift a finger to contribute to the common cause but they are the first to turn up when society distributes something. They are not many; they live in the shadow and possess foolproof information. They take delight in every shortcoming in the development of our society."

Other letters in the HALO SOBOTA roundup discuss the need for restructuring and "glasnost" in general. Milena Slusarcukova from Lysa and Labem, for example, voices support for the "amazing" process underway in the Soviet Union and criticizes the Czechoslovak press for its failure to supply the public with "complete, truthful, and objective information." [paragraph continues]

To illustrate her criticism, she says: "Year after year our press announces before Christmas how much richer the Christmas table will be, how many hundred thousands tonnes of merchandise than the year before will be supplied to the Christmas market, how much more varied the selection will become. But what does the buyer find out in the pre-Christmas rush? The exact opposite. Women have to line up for sausages, bananas, mandarins, literally for every trifle, to say nothing of imported Christmas specialties such as pineapples, coconuts, Brazil nuts, figs, dates, and so forth." "How wonderful it would be," the reader concludes, "if we were honestly told by our newspapers: 'Do not bother to try to get hold of this or that article, it will be in short supply or it will not be available at all. We cannot afford it. We must give priority to importing and producing other things.' What a supply of information and expression of trust this would be! And the people would have understanding for it!"

JANKU VIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

LD152055 Prague CTK in English 1346 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- "Czechoslovakia is not an atheistic state, but a socialist state. Its population includes also believers who form its inseparable part", Vladimir Janku told a press conference here today.

Vladimir Janku, Czechoslovak deputy premier and director of the Secretariat for Ecclesiastical Affairs, told the news conference devoted to relations between the state and church in Czechoslovakia that the Western mass media have been trying to describe Czechoslovakia as an "atheistic state". In this connection he said that in a truly democratic society atheism has the same right to be advocated as the ism which is proclaimed in 7,500 churches and oratories in the country. On this occasion he recalled that the Czechoslovak Constitution guarantees not only the freedom of religion but also the right to exercise one's faith and the churches have a constitutionally guaranteed place in the structure of the Czechoslovak society.

Vladimir Janku further said that it would be impossible to determine the number of believers in Czechoslovakia. A law which came into force in 1954 guarantees that faith is a private affair of the citizen. Estimates are therefore made on the basis of figures delivered by the individual churches or on the basis of anonymous polls. These figures show that people in Czechoslovakia just as in many other countries, there is a trend towards secularity. However, this does not serve in Czechoslovakia as the basis for claims that religion will play no role in society in the future, Vladimir Janku said.

"Religious life in Czechoslovakia has lately acquired two new important features -- all churches have been showing huge revitalization of interest in the world struggle for peace, and they have also been watching with immense attention social events in Czechoslovakia," Vladimir Janku stated.

The deep sympathies of church representatives with the process of reconstruction have motivated state bodies to further develop dialogue with churches, Vladimir Janku said and in this connection informed that competent in church affairs are six people on the state-wide level, 15-20 people in Czech and Slovak national bodies, and one person in every Czechoslovak region. Now their number is to be raised to two in some regions.

There are 5,500 clergymen in Czechoslovakia at present, 3,500 of them of the Romanian Catholic church, Vladimir Janku said.

He recalled the specific relationship between the church and the state in Czechoslovakia. The state finances all 18 churches in the country without interfering in their activity. The salaries of priests of some minor churches are lower than the state average for which they are compensated by activity allowances. However, the wage problem in no case affects Catholic priests, who besides their normal salary have often high incomes from wedding and funeral ceremonies, confirmation, etc., Vladimir Janku stated.

"I myself refuse, and I have agreed about this with the Vatican officials, the term 'secret church' which is said to be allegedly widespread in Czechoslovakia," Vladimir Janku stressed and added: "The fact is that just as in many other countries also in Czechoslovakia there exists something that could be called illegal structures. These groups or individuals present themselves as spokesmen for churches or believers but in fact enjoy nobody's support."

"In hardly any other sphere can we see such distortion of facts about Czechoslovakia by Western mass media as in questions of church policy," Vladimir Janku said and recalled as one of the latest examples the reports in the U.S. press that Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek had not been granted exit visa by the Czechoslovak authorities for a visit to West Germany where he allegedly was to have met with Pope John Paul II. "As I have been informed by the cardinal's Secretariat, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia did not ask for the visa at all -- on health grounds. Whenever Cardinal Tomasek has asked or will ask for exit visa it has always been and will be granted to him," Vladimir Janku stressed.

In this connection he also stated: "I do not know anything about Cardinal Tomasek inviting the pope to visit Prague as is being speculated in some Western mass media at present, nor was any such question raised during my talks with the papal nuncio," the Czechoslovak representative said.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RALLIES

AU171447 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Living Up to the Legacy of the Fighters for Freedom by Accelerating the Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Homeland"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- [Passage omitted] At a festive rally in the Palace of Culture in Prague yesterday the working people and the youth of the CSSR capital expressed their loyalty to the revolutionary legacy of the events of May 1945, which marked the culmination of the struggle of the Czechoslovak people for national liberation and of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, and voiced their unequivocal support to Soviet nuclear disarmament initiatives.

The participants in the rally warmly welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, and Antonin Kapek; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrehelova and Miroslav Zavadil; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present were heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; deputy premiers and ministers of the CSSR and Czech SR Governments; representatives of the CSSR Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, and agencies, political parties, and social organizations of the National Front; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other personalities.

The rally was also attended by Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and representatives of the other missions of socialist countries in the CSSR. The guests also included members of a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Nikolay Aleksandrov, deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Following the CSSR and USSR national anthems the festive rally was opened by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee.

The festive speech was delivered by Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR. [passage omitted]

The festive rally, which was organized by the CPCZ Central Committee, the Prague CPCZ City Committee, the Central Committees of the CSSR and Czech SR National Front, and the CSSR and Czech SR Governments on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the culmination of the struggle of the Czechoslovak people for national liberation and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, ended with the "Internationale."

Bratislava -- On the same occasion a festive rally of the working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak Region was held in Bratislava yesterday.

The rally was organized by the Central, City, and West Slovak Regional CPSL Committees, by the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR, the Slovak National Council, the Government of the Slovak SR, the City and West Slovak Regional Committees of the National Front ofthe Slovak SR, and the National Committee of the capital of the Slovak SR.

The following took their seats in the festively decorated Great Hall of the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement: Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic and Ignac Janak; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Ivan Gonko, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, and Miroslav Valek; Jozef Durica, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat; Eugen Turzo, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission; heads of CPSL Central Committee departments; deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council; deputy premiers and ministers of the Government of the Slovak SR: representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR; representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front of the Slovak SR; senior functionaries of city and regional party and state agencies; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; representatives of People's Militia and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR; and others. [passage omitted]

The festive speech was delivered by Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee. [passage omitted]

ADN REPORTS ON HONECKER, VOGEL 'EXCHANGE OF VIEWS'

Talks Focus on Peace

LD151358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 15 May 87

["Meeting Between Erich Honecker and Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel -- Joint Press Release" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 15 May ADN -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, met on 15 May 1987 in the Hubertusstock Hunting Lodge on Lake Werbellin for a further exchange of views. It was the fifth meeting within the framework of the regular consultations agreed in 1983. The talk took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

The two men agreed that their meetings had contributed, and should continue to contribute, to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the improvement of the living conditions of people in the two German states, in the spirit of the 1972 Basic Treaty. Hans-Jochen Vogel said he continued to regard meetings at the state level and government chiefs of the two German states as desirable. The meeting between General Secretary Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Lake Werbellin in 1981 had been a start in this.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed that peace preservation was the central task of the present. Even states with different social orders could no longer guarantee peace and security against one another in the nuclear age but only with each other. The two sides agreed that on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union and the attitude of the United States, a historic opportunity existed for the first time to completely eliminate longer- and shorter-range INF missiles in Europe and not to modernize weapons of mass destruction any longer but to scrap them. It was important to use that opportunity without if's, and's, or but's, and not to endanger it through objections and additional demands. Those who do so bear a heavy responsibility.

The two men praised the project of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in Europe, which had been worked out at their instigation. This project could constitute an independent contribution by the two German states and the CSSR to the disarmament measures in central Europe and constructively complement an INF solution. Therefore, it should now be discussed at government levels. It could also make the negotiations necessary for reaching conventional stability from the Atlantic to the Urals through the elimination of imbalances easier, in line with the principle of equality and equal security.

The two sides favored intensification of the Geneva negotiations on a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. The proposal for a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, developed on their own initiative, deserved special attention and support in this connection due to its provision of on-site verification. A zone of this type could represent an initial step to a worldwide ban of these weapons. The two sides also supported a reduction in conventional arms and welcomed the confidence-building measures reached in Stockholm.

It is the conviction of the two sides that the Helsinki Final Act forms an additional foundation for negotiations on conventional arms in Europe and a viable basis for the gradual establishment of a European peace order.

A fundamental condition for peace remained the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers. Equally, the implementation of human rights, as defined by the United Nations and set out in the Helsinki Final Act, contribute to the strengthening of peaceful relations.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel also discussed the state of relations between the GDR and the FRG. They noted that numerous problems had been settled to the benefit of the two states and their citizens since the conclusion of the basic treaty. Further questions had been included in the dialogue recently. The solution of those problems too, appeared possible if the spirit and letter of the basic treaty was fulfilled.

This applied to the expansion of economic and cultural cooperation and cooperation in environmental protection. In concrete terms, this meant the establishment of a mixed commission of the two states for the development of economic-technological and trade relations, the conclusion of the environmental agreement, the conclusion of an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, and the conclusion of an agreement on questions related to radiation protection. The results so far in the implementation of the cultural agreement were praised.

Hans-Jochen Vogel pointed out that special urgency was attached to the joint solution of environmental problems in border areas. He also favored further improvements in traffic links and welcomed the GDR's readiness for talks on the expansion and electrification of railway transit routes and the renewal and extension of motorway transit routes, including the extension and building of stretches between Wartha-Gerstungen and Plauenhof. There was agreement that the possibilities for an agreement including Berlin (West) on the purchase and supply of electrical energy should be carefully examined.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel favored the strict adherence to and full application of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971.

The two sides had an open exchange of views on questions related to citizenship, the Elbe border, and the Salzgitter Central Registration Office. They agreed that it was now high time to agree on a definition of the course of the Elbe border also in the section between Launenburg and Schnackenburg. Erich Honecker reiterated that in a joint definition of the border the interests of the population along the Elbe, the users of the Elbe and the Baltic fishermen could be taken into consideration. He welcomed the attitude of the SPD Bundestag group on the issue of the Salzgitter Central Registration Office.

The two sides praised the considerable advances in the development of tourist traffic between the two German staes. Hans-Jochen Vogel addressed humanitarian questions and expressed a desire for a reduction in the number of cases where travel has so far not been possible. He asked if it would be examined whether the ruling for a large number of the persons who left the GDR prior to 1981 could not be extended to all concerned and for a further period. For the SPD and himself personally, these questions had special importance. Erich Honecker informed him that in line with existing regulations, former citizens of the GDR also receive entry visas to a considerable extent. He stressed the readiness to include the cities of Hanover, Hamburg, and Kiel in the settlement of cross-border traffic.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel supported further expansion of bilateral contacts at various levels. Youth encounter programs and the town-twinning accords that were agreed upon and were developed favorably were encouraging examples of this. The two sides repeated that it was appropriate, in view of the situation achieved in contacts between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag, to also establish official relations between the two institutions as soon as possible. In this, Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed the importance of equal treatment of the members of the German Bundestag from Berlin (West) with the other members of the German Bundestag within the framework of the quadripartite agreement.

The talk was attended by: State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancellery of the GDR State Council Chairman; Gunter Rettner, head of the SED Central Committee International Politics and Economy Department; Karl Seidel, departmental head in the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry; Eugen Selbmann, foreign policy advisor to the SPD Bundestag Group; and Professor Dr Dieter Schroeder.

Vogel Holds News Conference

LD151925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- At an international press conference at the FRG's permanent mission on Friday afternoon, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, underlined the open and constructive nature of his talk with Erich Honecker this morning. The press conference was attended by Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent mission.

In an introductory statement, Dr Vogel pointed out that he had met Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, for a further exchange of views within the framework of the regular consultations agreed in 1983. In the fifth meeting, which lasted a little over 3 hours, the zero option debate was at the center of the peace preservation issue. There was complete agreement that the elimination of shorter- and longer- range INF missiles -- thus between 500 and 5,000 km -- lay in the special interests of the two German states, said Vogel.

In the talk, Erich Honecker repeated his phrase about the "evil contraption" that could also disappear from his country in this manner, Vogel added. There has also been agreement that this process must be steadily continued and must then also include nuclear weapons with a range of under 500 km and conventional arms. Agreement exists in the standpoint that progress in the zero option will lend fresh and necessary impulses to this.

In discussions on conventional disarmament measures, the concept of a nuclear weapon-free and chemical weapon-free corridor drafted by a working group of the GDR leadership and the SPD Bundestag group will henceforth play a role. The corridor proposal means not only moving nuclear weapons apart but also moving apart the artillery that can be deployed in both a nuclear and conventional manner. This extremely businesslike project signifies not only disarmament but also moving away from one another and strengthening trust.

The press release contains a very detailed and comprehensive list on bilateral cooperation. The two states' mixed commission on the development of economic-technical and trade relations is a step that both sides regard as useful in the talk.

This entails, from a joint standpoint, sensible harmonization with the areas of scientific-technical cooperation. He pointed out that West Berlin must also be included in a commission of this nature. The general secretary stressed that the environmental agreement and the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation are ready for signing.

In the case of transport links, he regards an improvement in the railroad transit routes as important, said Vogel. There is also willingness in this area. Here it has once again become clear that this is also a financial problem.

There has also been agreement that the potential for an agreement that includes West Berlin on the purchase and supply of electrical energy must be carefully examined. This is a good thing. As for travel and intra-German contacts, he has continually devoted special attention and emphasis to that area from the first meeting in 1983 and onward. This time travel has been in the foreground. The general secretary noted with Vogel's agreement that there has been a favorable development in this area, and mentioned relevant figures. Happily, the concept of pressing family matters has now clearly been enlarged and extended. I praised and acknowledged this development, said Vogel. But I still point out that we regard further improvements are necessary.

Afterward, the state of the so-called regular border traffic was discussed. The general secretary affirmed his willingness to include the cities of Hanover, Hamburg, and Kiel in the regular border traffic arrangement. As far as sister cities are concerned, he is under the impression that opportunities for this are seen to a greater extent. Obviously, the events of the last 2 to 3 weeks have played a role in the talks. He expressed his regret that the opportunities that appeared to him to result from the anniversary situation in Berlin now remained unused as a result of events.

It was his impression and that of the two other SPD members represented at the talk that, among other things, above all the speech by the federal chancellor played a part in this, and that the question arose whether it was actually expected that a head of state who was invited as a guest could have expected or foreseen such a speech. His further impression was, however, that the other side, especially his interlocutor, was not interested in seeing that these matters would now lead to additional confrontations, but rather that here the term "damage center" would apply.

Vogel also said that discussions or admonitions of journalists from the Federal Republic accredited to the GDR, were discussed. Consenting views in the assessment of what happened have not come about.

Asked about the record of his five meetings with Erich Honecker so far, Dr Vogel said: This record is positive. These meetings have been an expression of continuity of relations. These meetings have made clear what has been possible on the basis of the basic treaty during these 5 years and what progress has been achieved. Vogel added that in view of the jointly agreed text on the exchange of view with Erich Honecker, he would have to freely admit that it contains many things he had not considered possible, not achievable during the past 5 years. This applies especially to the agreement on the zero option and the general secretary's term of devilish stuff that should disappear from his country -- including at the same time from the Federal Republic. This is a real opportunity on which there is agreement, a very important point.

Asked about the upcoming meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin at the end of May, Dr Vogel said that during the dialogue there was talk that the appeal of Budapest would again play a part. This may mean that additional proposals might be submitted. This would be welcome, encouraging.

Asked about the joint commission of the two states for the development of economic-technological and trade relations, the SPD official said that this proposal is based essentially on the initiative of the GDR. On this there is no final view on the side of the Federal Republic. Meanwhile, the SPD is of the opinion that this proposal is worth discussing, with the proviso, however, that the issue of West Berlin be considered sensibly in this connection. Dr Braeutigam added that the problem has indeed been discussed repeatedly in the past years on GDR initiative.

The federal government has not yet formed a final view.

Concerning repeatedly expressed views in the Federal Republic, according to which the price of a zero option should be the counterarmament for other nuclear system, Dr Vogel said that this is rejected by the SPD with no if's, and's, or but's. It would be quite absurd if, as part of missile disarmament, counterarmament were to take place. He sees no need for that, whatsoever. Furthermore, he failed to understand how someone could be worried if the Soviet Union removed 140 warheads with a range of 500 to 1,000 kms and the other side removed 71.

Concerning the agreements between the GDR and FRG on environmental issues, scientific-technological cooperation, and radiation protection mentioned in the joint press statement, Dr Vogel said that no precise dates were mentioned. Dr Braeutigam added, pointing out that the negotiations had advanced considerably, a few questions still remain to be clarified. He assumes that they will be cleared up soon. The agreements will thus be signed soon.

Dr Vogel next commented once again on the celebrations marking the 750th anniversary of Berlin. He confirmed that he could imagine that a federal chancellor would make a speech on that occasion that would not offend the GDR. There are two examples of such speeches: one by the mayor of Los Angeles, and one by Willy Brandt, a former federal chancellor who had not concealed anything "which we feel must be said."

Asked about his view on official relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the FRG Lower House and possible proposals on this by the SPD Lower House, Dr Vogel said: Happily, contacts are already very lively. This makes the refusal to normalize them somewhat incomprehensible. There are not merely contacts between his parliamentary group and the relevant members of People's Chamber committees, such as young politicians, but both bodies are, as is known, members of the Interparliamentary Union. There are also contacts between committees of the two bodies, of which all parliamentary groups are members. There are a number of conceptions on future developments.

It will be quite a good thing if Lower House President Jenninger on his part will find a way of reciprocating the visit by People's Chamber President Sindermann in one way or another. If one were quite bold one might even imagine that the 36 parliamentary groups of the Lower House might be joined by a German-German parliamentary group.

One question at the end of the press conference was whether there will be further contacts between the SPD and SED. He has no intention, should he be elected chairman of the SPD, not to continue the annual and steady contacts, Dr Vogel underlined.

HONECKER CABLES SFRY'S HASANI ON BIRTHDAY

AU171815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 87 p 1

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to SFRY Presidium Chairman Sinan Hasani:

Esteemed Comrade Hasani:

On the occasion of your 65th birthday I convey cordial congratulations and best wishes to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf.

We esteem you as a steadfast communist who has devoted his whole life, rich in work and struggles, to the liberation struggle against fascist oppression, to the socialist reconstruction of Yugoslavia, and to the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Your birthday is a pleasant opportunity for me to thank you for the meritorious contribution to the continuous strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and SFRY.

Esteemed Comrade Hasani, please accept my best wishes for good health and creative energy.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

AXEN MEETS GREEK PARTY OFFICIALS DURING VISIT

Talks With PASOK Member

LD151905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0858 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Athens, 15 May (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Athens yesterday evening met with Athanasios Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Executive Committee, and Dhimitrios Sotirlis [name as received], candidate member of the Executive Committee, for an exchange of views on international developments and cooperation between the two parties.

The two sides noted that relations between the SED and PASOK are developing well, in line with an agreement reached by the leading representatives of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou. The intensified expansion of bilateral state relations, inspired by the two parties, is making good progress, especially in the economic and cultural spheres.

Identical or similar standpoints were noted in all basic questions concerning the international situation, especially with regard to the urgency for a speedy conclusion to an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the need for radical disarmament in strategic and conventional weapons.

The efforts of the two parties for the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe and in the Balkans have a positive effect on the cause of detente and disarmament.

The talk, which was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation, was attended by Heinz Lehmann, deputy director of an SED Central Committee department; GDR Ambassador to Greece Horst Brie; Ulrich Weishaupt, political adviser in the SED Central Committee; and Yiannis Mantouranis, deputy chief of the PASOK Executive Committee International Relations Department.

Meets New Democracy Chairman

LD151433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Athens, 14 May (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met Konstandinos Mitsotakis, chairman of the largest Greek opposition party, the conservative New Democracy Party, for an exchange of views on the international situation and relations between the GDR and Greece in Athens on Thursday. The two sides stressed that it was in the joint interests of the two states to contribute actively to peace preservation. At present the important thing was to achieve an agreement soon on eliminating the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe.

The Greek politician expressed his high regard for the GDR's constructive peace policy and Erich Honecker's initiatives, which were so important for Europe. The expansion of the political, economic, and cultural relations between Greece and the GDR were running in a positive way and had great prospects.

The talk was attended by Rudolf Krause, deputy departmental head in the SED Central Committee, and GDR Ambassador to Greece Horst Brie.

HONECKER CABLES NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST ON ELECTION

AU171616 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 87 p 1

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Kaare Andre Nilsen, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kaare Andre Nilsen:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, I convey cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

We wish you much success, good health, and creative energy for your responsible activity.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, General Secretary

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD171433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Berlin today for an official visit to the GDR. He is taking up an invitation from Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. At the airport, decked with the two countries' national flags, the guest was welcomed on Fischer's behalf by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter. GDR Ambassador to Thailand Wolfgang Seyfarth and Thai Ambassador to the GDR Bhadung Dhanyangkun [name as received] were also present. The official talks begin tomorrow.

FISCHER, CANADA'S CLARK SPEAK AT DINNER 6 MAY

Fischer Toasts Clark

AU091726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 87 p 5

["Toast by Oskar Fischer," GDR foreign minister, at a dinner given to honor Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark on 6 May in East Berlin: "To Open Up New Fields of Cooperation by Means of Fruitful Dialogue"]

[Text] Dear Mr Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

With great pleasure I once again cordially welcome you, dear colleague, your esteemed wife, and the ladies and gentlemen of your entourage.

I may certainly call your visit to the GDR a sign of fruitful and growing bilateral relations. It certainly also is a confirmation of Canada's readiness to contribute to peaceful coexistence in the world and to continue the fruitful dialogue between states with different social systems. In this respect all doors are open to you in our country, as you were certainly able to convince yourself during your talks and meetings. We -- in the GDR -- were and are above all concerned with the burning issues of the moment and the efforts to contribute to their solution according to our own potential.

At the opening of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting you, Mr Foreign Minister, said at the morning session on 5 November 1986, which I chaired, that when one wants more cooperation and less confrontation then all of us must do everything to stimulate dialogue, to continue contacts, and to promote cooperation between all countries at all levels.

Military Force Cannot and Must Not Solve Any Problems [subhead]

We in the GDR do not see this differently. It is our conviction that in the nuclear and space age there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence and that the unsolved complicated problems cannot and must not be solved with military force. A war conducted with missiles and nuclear weapons would set the entire world aflame.

This would not only be the end of all politics but also the end of all life. We agree with the statements of the USSR and the United States that a nuclear war does not have any victors and must never be waged. Therefore, we favor halting the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space. Everything serving this great goal is energetically supported by the GDR. The GDR approves the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. It favors the strict observance of the ABM Treaty and of the limitation and eventual cessation of all nuclear tests. This is only too natural because we live at the sensitive dividing line between the two most powerful alliance systems. Nowhere in the world is the concentration of weapons and troops of any kind, including thousands of nuclear warheads, as high as in Europe. This continent is certainly not the whole world, but Europe can bring destruction to the whole world.

Security Is Possible Only Together [subhead]

This is the depressing result of a policy that has tried to base security on ever more terrible weapons. But the logic of the nuclear age and the state of weapons technology prove in Europe today, more clearly than ever before, that more weapons can by no means create more security.

On the contrary, security today can only be reliably guaranteed not against one another but with one another. Therefore, the socialist states have directed their political efforts at precisely this. Their initiatives in the European process, in connection with the Helsinki conference, are proof of this as well as their persistent efforts to end the arms race and to switch to effective steps toward disarmament.

At the moment, all actions focus on forming an agreement to totally eliminate the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe. This is the door that must be opened to disarmament. Whoever truly desires the turnaround to fewer wapons must support the zero option with no if's or but's. Of course, such an agreement is to provide for strict control of the dismantling and destruction of the affected weapons systems.

For the GDR, which has a natural interest in freeing Europe from nuclear weapons, the zero option would also mean the withdrawal of the longer-range operative and tactical missiles from its territory. We -- as our head of state Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, affirmed only a few days ago -- favor eliminating all this devilish equipment and we leave nothing untried to promote the reduction of military confrontation and the disarmament in Europe through our own specific contributions. This is proved by our proposals, put forth together with the CSSR and the FRG Government, on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. It is incomprehensible why a zone with a clearly reduced amount of weapons on both sides of the dividing line between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact would undermine anybody's security. We consider such steps, together with the strict observance of the confidence-building measures in the military area decided by the Stockholm conference and supplemented -- if possible -- by agreements on reducing other kinds of weapons, the best way toward stable security. And, as is known, our readiness to reduce armaments and to achieve disarmament, does not exclude any kind of weapon or any form of verification.

New Stimuli for Peace Expected From Vienna Forum [subhead]

Concrete proposals to this effect have been proposed. They can be discussed at any time either in bilateral or multilateral negotiations, for instance at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. We favor new, strong stimuli emanating from this important forum for fruitful East-West relations and for the continuation of the efforts to achieve stable security and cooperation.

Esteemed colleague, dear guests: It fills me with deep satisfaction and confidence that our exchange of views was both frank and constructive. We consider this an encouragement to continue the political dialogue. Thus, we help -- each in his own way -- reduce confrontation and contribute to improving the international situation. This is how we understood the visit of then Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to the GDR in 1984 and the talks he had on this occasion with GDR head of State Erich Honecker. This was what guided me in my -- I think good -- meetings in Ottawa almost exactly 3 years ago.

Good and Stable Relations Serve Our Peoples [subhead]

Meanwhile it has been proved that good and stable relations between the GDR and Canada are in the interest of our peoples. Even more -- such relations give positive stimuli to the world surrounding us. But good things can and must be still improved, since the demands on the relations are growing on both sides. The GDR wants to increase the benefit of the mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields where this is possible. I am sure that your talks held in the GDR meet with vivid interest beyond the borders of our two states, have deepened mutual understanding, promoted mutual trust and cooperation, and have opened up new fields of fruitful cooperation in our relations.

My dear guests, I hope that your stay in the GDR leaves you with a lasting impression of our country, its peace-loving people, and their work.

Mr Minister, dear guests!

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink

-- to a secure peace;
-- to fruitful relations between the GDR and Canada;
-- to your health, Mr Minister, the health of your esteemed wife, and to the health of all those present here.

Clark Addresses Guests

LD062025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 6 May 87

[Report on speech by Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark at a dinner in his honor, hosted by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, in the Palais Unter Den Linden on 6 May, in response to Fischer's speech]

[Text] In his response, Charles Joseph Clark assessed the talks during his visit, the first by a Canadian foreign minister to the GDR, as comprehensive and stimulating. As members of opposing alliances, Canada and the GDR have a common duty despite basically different starting positions toward the reduction of tensions and the extension of contacts between East and West, as well as putting forward practicable ideas on this.

He recalled the meeting of the then Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, in January 1984 in Berlin, which proved that, despite some setbacks in East/West relations, one can continue a balanced dialogue. The GDR, lying in the heart of Europe, would be directly subjected to a conflict carried out with nuclear, conventional, or chemical weapons. Canada is also on a front line since it is the only country that is a close neighbor of both superpowers. Whatever might separate the countries, they have no other choice than to work together toward understanding. In Canada's opinion, the conclusion of an agreement with the USSR and the United States on the reduction by 50 percent of strategic arms as well as the conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles, should be the next aim of both sides.

The foreign minister stressed the significance of measures that create trust and security for furthering the complete process of disarmament. The Stockholm conference has yielded positive steps in this direction. Within the framework of the agreement aimed at this, Canada has sent observers to two sets of military maneuvers on the territory of the GDR. "There can only be trust between peoples and states if commitments freely entered into are actually realized," the Canadian official said.

Touching further on the relations between Canada and the GDR, which are still relatively young, he stated that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975, relations have already advanced quite far. He pointed to the regular consultations on political matters, on arms control and disarmament, as well as on the agreements signed at the end of last year on grain and trade. Minister Clark favored further extension of these consultations. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that his visit would contribute to increasing the consciousness of the East-West problem and the multidimensional nature of the problems existing in central Europe and in Canada.

BRIEFS

USSR GAS PIPELINE ACCORD -- An accord was signed in Berlin between the Kohleenergie Export-Import foreign trade organization and the Soyuzkhimimport on direct cooperation in fitting out Yamburg gas deposits and constructing the Yamburg-USSR western border gas pipeline. The amount of gas delivered to the GDR from the USSR by the Soyuz gas pipeline replaces about 20 million metric tons of lignite. [Summary] [East Berlin in Russian to the USSR 0500 GMT 11 May 87 LD]

JOINT FRG PROTOCOL SIGNED -- On Tuesday, 12 May, in Bonn a protocol on the exchange of trainees in the sphere of agriculture was signed by representatives of the GDR's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs and the FRG's Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry. The exchange of trainees is due to start in the summer of 1987. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 87 p 2 AU]

ACZEL HOLDS 'CORDIAL' MEETING WITH ARMACOST

LD152322 Budapest MTI in English 2040 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Washington, May 15 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chief director of the Social Sciences Institute of the Central Committee, met Acting Secretary of the State Michael Armacost, in Washington. At the cordial meeting they exchanged views on several timely international issues, and the state and perspectives of bilateral relations. Gyorgy Aczel visited the Congress of the United States. He met Representative Steny Hoyer, chairman of the congressional committee dealing with issues of European security and cooperation, and other members of the committee, and discussed issues of European security and cooperation and timely themes of Hungarian-American relations.

Present at the meetings and discussions was Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungarian ambassador to the United States.

VISITING U.S. COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MFN STATUS

LD171144 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] The Hungarian-U.S. economic and trade intergovernmental mixed committee at the Budapest session urged that the most-favored-nation principle applied to Hungarian goods be reexamined not annually but at less frequent intervals. It was said that this would facilitate the expansion of trade between the two countries. It would also be advantageous if the U.S. regulations regarding the delivery of the most modern technology to Hungary were eased.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Foreign Commercial Operations Louis Laun, head of the U.S. section of the mixed committee, was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and several ministers.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER HORVATH RETURNS FROM SFRY

LD152053 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Istvan Horvath, deputy minister of defence, who headed a delegation on a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia, Friday returned to Budapest.

The chief of political division of the Hungarian People's Army held talks with his host, Admiral Petar Simic, political-legal deputy of the national defence secretary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on issues of mutual concern to the two armies, and further opportunities of cooperation.

Istvan Horvath met Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, national defence secretary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

HAVASI MEETS WITH FRG'S KOHL IN BONN

LD152351 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Chancellor Kohl has received Ferenc Havasi in Bonn. The Politburo member and Central Committee secretary traveled to the FRG yesterday in order to hold talks with leaders of political and economic life.

Returns From FRG

LD161717 Budapest MTI in English 1445 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, visited the Federal Republic of Germany from May 13 to 16 on the invitation of the Bavarian Government.

Ferenc Havasi met Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss, Horst Teltschik, advisor on foreign and security affairs to the chancellor, and leading personalities of Bavarian economic and financial life. The talks, which were also attended by Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Horvath to Bonn, covered timely world political and economic issues. Both parties stressed that the continuous high-level dialogue of the two countries and the constantly expanding economic, cultural and tourist links are a major contribution to confidence and settlement of the complex issues of our age.

Discussions were held on possibilities to develop economic relations between Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany, mainly Bavaria, up-to-date forms of cooperation, and ways of more intensive Hungarian participation in the international division of labour. On Saturday Ferenc Havasi returned from the FRG.

CZINEGE MEETS WITH VISITING GDR YOUTH GROUP

LD131831 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- A delegation of the office for youth affairs affiliated to the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic visited Hungary May 10 to 13 on the invitation of State Secretary Gabor Deak, president of the Hungarian State Office for Youth and Sports (AISH). Hans Sattler, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and leader of the office, held talks with leaders of AISH on opportunities of extending cooperation between the two organizations, and further strengthening relations.

Gabor Deak and Hans Sattler signed a cooperation agreement until 1990. According to the document, further opportunities are to be ensured for the exchange of young experts, for extending cooperation, and for the discussion of the most important issues of youth policy.

Hans Sattler met Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege.

AFGHAN PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD171700 Budapest MTI in English 1555 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Afghan National Patriotic Front headed by First Vice-President Feda Mohammad, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, left Budapest Sunday after a visit on the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The delegation included tribal leaders acting as chairmen of the provincial committees of the national patriotic front.

The delegation met Imre Pozsgay, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of department at the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation paid visits to the Central Council of trade unions, the Hungarian solidarity committee and the national council of agricultural production cooperatives.

The head and members of the delegation gave a briefing on the situation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the process of national reconciliation and the work of the Afghan National Patriotic Front. They conveyed the gratitude of the Afghan people for the solidarity displayed by the Hungarian people.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

LD112203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] The 3-year development program for industry consists of the transformation of its structure and the strengthening of its balance. This was emphasized by Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi at the consultation of industrial managers. Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi said that, although the economy is developing, deep-reaching changes are needed to make the balance of the economy firm and improve our solvency. Henrik Havas reports:

[Havas] The industrial managers heard details about two programs, on which only narrow specialist opinion had been informed until now. Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said that experts were already working on a wide-ranging economic-social program for future years. Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolayi said that the industrial policy conception outlined today is already a part of the comprehensive program in preparation.

Concerning the tasks facing industry, the key words are the transformation of the structure. As Laszlo Kapolyi said, much would be placed at risk if the transformation of industry were delayed.

[Begin Kapoli recording] If we cannot start the program for the transformation of the structure quickly and dynamically enough, then industry will start on a downward path which will have double consequences: The sphere of movement will be further narrowed, the modernization program will suffer delays, and as a result of all this, we will be able to satisfy even less the demands of the home and international markets. In essence, industry would start on a negative growth path, the results of which would be boundless.

This program, which must bring significant results as early as 1987 already, must be implemented amid the growing structural tensions connected with world economic development. Thus, industry must answer a double challenge and simultaneously solve this double system of requirements: the transformation of the structure and the improvement of the balance. [end recording]

[Havas] The minister demanded and promised consistency. He said that the difficulties of the past 2 years were caused by the slowness of the transformation. Nevertheless, between 1980 and 1984, industry fulfilled its plan tasks. In 1985 and 1986, however, it produced a deficit of $1.2 billion in the dollar-accounted industrial products' trade. All the more surprising is the fact that of the huge amount of imports, the price of imported production tools made up $150 million alone.

Laszlo Kapolyi said that the future lies with technological investments, and the priority must be to what extent imports help convertible currency exports. It is a further task to increase imports from socialist countries, for two reasons: this is a condition for the machine and tool industry, which is struggling against an unbearable underutilization of capacity, to be able to sell to socialist markets; also, to reduce our ever-increasing rouble assets.

Sandor Nagy, secretary of SZOT [National Trade Union Council] began by saying that the trade unions agree with the main features of the new industrial policy conception. In the details, however, there are disputes. The public, for example, must be informed more precisely than it has been about the reasons for the restrictions. There is no debate about the fact that loss-making production must be ceased in the interests of the structure transformation, but, said the SZOT secretary, this affects the fate of thousands of people, so there is need for caution in decision making.

[Begin Nagy recording] While we are clear about and support this process, we would also like to take very seriously our basic function, that these reorganizations should be carried out at the price of the fewest possible conflicts. Of course, this cannot be done without any conflicts, but I think it can be expected of the trade unions that we should reduce them to a minimum. For this reason, I would also like to mention here that we cannot accept any amount or quantity of unemployment. [end recording]

[Havas] After the SZOT secretary, Ferenc Havasi spoke. The Politburo member and Central Committee secretary said that the most important feature of the much-mentioned development program is a critical tone. As for the content, the aim is a review of the situation of the economy. This is indeed necessary: The results of the first 4 months of the year prove that even if industry and agriculture are developing in the most important areas -- the balance of wages, the development of the debt situation, the dollar-accounted foreign trade -- the problems are still fundamental, the worries cause strain. They can be dealt with only after deeper intervention. It is not a secret, said the Central Committee secretary, that industry must bear the main burdens of implementation, and this gives the significance of the concept debated today. He said that experts were working out not just an economic program, but an economic social program with attention also to the political institutions' system.

[Begin Havasi recording] What is lagging behind is the reform of the system of political institutions which would help change the superstructure; the modernization of our legal system; and the working of various political institutions, including political and other organizations, in a way which would serve most effectively our main economic aims.

We do not need a system of institutions different in content and political criteria, but a socialist political system of institutions which can comprehend the signs given by Hungarian reality and influence these as necessary in conditions where, in society, we must in fact solve the development of a more effective party directing, a more effective political leading role for the party.

MSZMP'S HAVASI ADDRESSES INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

LD121049 Budapest MTI in English 2145 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- As reported earlier, a consultation was held in Budapest on Monday on the tasks of Hungarian industry.

Addressing the debate Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, said that in the current period the economy should be exposed to a critical survey in each field, including industry. This work has started. In the wake of the resolution passed by the Central Committee last November, several units have modified and brought their development schemes more in line since, and better intra-entrepreneurial cooperation has been achieved. Economic policy issues tend to be in the focus of interest and in identifying tasks and even more responsible attitude is being adopted.

There are some favourable phenomena in Hungary's economic situation. For instance, in the first four months of the year industrial output came close to target, and the number of orders placed showed a more favourable picture than in the previous years. At the same time the fundamental tensions have not yet been relieved as these were stockpiled during a long period of time. It is still a fundamental problem that external economic balance has not improved, and the country is adapting itself to changes in the world economy slowly. Demand for Hungarian products in hard-currency markets has been declining for several years. Requirements are also changing in the CMEA countries which look for up-to-date quality goods. If we fail to meet their demand, the stabilizing impact on Hungarian economy of the socialist economic integration will decrease.

Thus a fundamental renewal is required in the Hungarian economy and preparations for that socio-economic programme are in the making. The programme is to create medium-term conditions to reverse unfavourable economic processes that were augmented over the past period. This medium-term programme for renewal, Ferenc Havasi said, may serve as a basis for a constructive long-term programme. When preparing the programme, whether all previous priorities of economic policy should be maintained or not, must be considered. Priority must, by all means, be given to a restructuring of production, coupled with technological development. All that is a prerequisite to improving the financial situation of the country, a more rapid growth in the future, the invigoration of production and a subsequent increase in the living standards. Acceleration is conceivable only at places where the income-generating capacity also increases. Efforts should be made to devolve and close down loss-making enterprises and cooperatives, which only consume the national income.

Changes in economic policy should be accompanied by a comprehensive and consistent modernization of economic management including the planning system, economic regulation, and even the reform of the system of political institutions so that it should most efficiently serve the attainment of major economic aims.

Then Ferenc Havasi stressed that the programme of renewal requires greater autonomy of enterprises, in which a considerable role will be played by the institutional system of enterprise management including the enterprise councils. It is time that the work of these leading bodies were filled with concrete content. The enterprise councils should act as an organization of owners and encourage efficient economy, Ferenc Havasi pointed out. In conclusion he said that, in parallel with the critical survey of economic policy, appropriate examination is required within each enterprise.

PAL ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

LD071814 Budapest MTI in English 1453 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- The 147th general assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, opened here Thursday, was welcomed in the name of the HSWP CC and the government, by Lenard Pal, Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

In his speech he emphasized the necessity of accelerating technological development which must be given high priority even if it involves curtailment of consumption. He announced that as appreciation of the determining importance of academicians and professionals with high academic degrees in Hungarian intellectual life, the Council of Ministers has decided to introduce a new system of subsidies that enables scholars to achieve outstanding incomes.

Lenard Pal praised the high level of work of the institutes of the academy, and pointed out that research projects should more directly promote the introduction of new methods in industry, modernization of production patterns and the development of up-to-date products. He said that the contribution of social sciences to the ideological formation of social consciousness, and theoretical substantiating of socialism is not satisfactory and a great deal of input is required in the area.

The party cannot and will not renounce expression of its priorities in research projects related to the ideological sphere, emphasized the secretary of the HSWP CC. The influence of the party on social sciences is exerted by political means and the stands taken by leading organs of the party. The party, however, is not an arbitrator in scientific debates, but enforces the consistent assertion of Marxism, and the critical handling of bourgeois theories.

Proposals of the academy have always been carefully studied by both the political and economic management, and in future the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are to further rely on the opinion and initiatives of the sciences, said Lenard Pal.

BRIEFS

INSTRUMENTS FOR SPACE -- Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- Hungarian experts have made the supply unit of the board equipment for plasm physical measurements, constructed under the general contractorship of Austria, and the ground control instruments of the "Iphir" device measuring sun radiation fluctuations. The board computer serving the landing unit fixed to the ground, together with programmes, are being made in the KFKI with Soviet participation. It will keep the solar elements in the right direction, control radio transmission and scientific testing, evaluate the measurement data and forward them to the ground observation point. Production of the flying model of the computer has just been put under way. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0800 GMT 15 Apr 87 LD]

COMPUTERS IN SCHOOLS -- By the end of 1985, Hungarian schools had a total of some 5,000 personal computers in their stock. By the end of 1986 this number increased to 10,000, and is expected to increase by an additional 10,000 in the current five year plan period. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 5 May 87 LD]

TWO HIJACKERS ATTEMPT TO OVERTAKE SPORTS PLANE

LD151944 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- Two young men attempted to hijack a "Gawron" sports plane from the Gdansk Aeroclub airfield in Pruszcz Gdanski on Thursday noon, KURIER POLSKI reported today.

While warming up the engines, the pilot was attacked by two young men who rushed out from nearby bushes, one of them carrying a submachine gun. The pilot identified one of them later as a man named Pedrycz, whom he had taught pilotage in 1985.

The assailants told the pilot to start without saying where they wanted to fly. The plane started and just before it took off the pilot managed to jump out after switching off fuel supply. The craft went up without the pilot but the engine died out and the plane dropped to the ground from the altitude of a few meters. The hijackers managed to escape but one of them was arrested yesterday night. Police are searching for the other one.

The pilot broke his collar-bone and suffered general injuries, the paper said.

POLICE APPREHEND ARMED PASSENGER BUS TERRORIST

LD151758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] [Announcer] As we have already reported -- today, in the middle of the day, a young man hijacked a PKS [Polish Motor Transport] bus which was traveling from Staszow to Warsaw. There were several dozen passengers on board. The hijacker threatened to use a grenade and demanded to be taken to Okecie Airport in Warsaw. He also demanded that a plane be made available to him. The terrorist has been caught. Our colleague Wojciech Wojcik has just returned from the airport and here is his report.

[Begin recording] [Wojcik] I arrived at the airport at about 1500. On the runway, about 1,000 meters from the airport building, stood the PKS bus. Inside were the hijacker and his hostages. From so far away it was impossible to see what was happening inside the bus and there were no official communiques for the journalists who were waiting.

There was a full mobilization at the airport. There were 10 fire-fighting units, ambulances, the police, ZOMO [Militarized Units of Civic Militia] officials. I also saw members of the antiterrorist brigade.

At a few minutes after 1600, there was a lightning strike by the police, an action so swift that it was impossible to see any details. The hijacker was apprehended. More than an hour later a representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs revealed a few details about this action. Here now is a short communique.

[Unidentified ministry representative] In a scheduled bus, traveling from Staszow to Warsaw, at 1115, by using explosives, he terrorized the passengers on the bus...

[Correspondent, interrupting] [words indistinct]

[Ministry representative] Yes, a full complement of passengers in Warsaw. As a result of negotiations that lasted several hours we managed to free the hostages. While an attempt was being made to overcome him he decided to use an explosive. As a result, one of the hostages was injured. According to information given by our doctor, his life is not in danger. This is all I have to say. Yes, a man.

[Correspondent] Young?

[Ministry representative] About 20 years old, the injured man.

[Correspondent] Was the hijacker injured?

[Ministry representative] No. This is all I have to say, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much. [end recording]

[Announcer] These are all the details known so far.

MINISTRY UPDATES PAP ON LOT CRASH INVESTIGATION

LD152137 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Tadeusz Kosciuszko, spokesman for the minister of internal affairs, has given information to PAP about the conclusions reached so far during the investigation into the crash of the Polish Airliner LOT Il-62M.

To date, more than 70 witnesses have been interviewed. The examination of the scene of the accident has been concluded. All traces of the accident have been safeguarded -- that is, the remains of the bodies, parts of the airplane, and the victims' belongings. The final identifications are being carried out on the remains of the accident victims. Comparative materials -- recently received from experts who have arrived expressly for this purpose from the United States -- are being used in identification tests.

During the investigation, the conversations of the plane's pilot, Captain Zygmunt Pawlaczyk, with the air traffic control towers at the airports in Warsaw and Poznan have been deciphered by (?phonoscopic) experts. It is unmistakably evident from this that the captain of the plane, having ascertained the fault in the engine, made an independent decision to return to Warsaw. He then changed his mind and decided to land at the airport in Modlin. Once the immediate agreement of the military authorities had been given, the pilot was given the technical data relating to this airport. However, at that moment -- according to the recorded statement of the plane's captain -- he decided, having consulted his crew, that he would land in Warsaw. This was taking into account that Okecie Airport has better facilities to insure a safe landing for a damaged plane.

The investigation has established in regard to the technical condition of the plane before its take-off for New York on 9 May, that three inspections required for take-off have been documented. As a result, the plane was allowed to take off.

On the basis of the current state of the investigation, it is not yet possible to determine the reasons for the breakdown that caused the catastrophe.

COMMENTARY ATTRIBUTES 'OPENNESS' TO JARUZELSKI PLAN

LD160145 Warsaw PAP in English 2147 GMT 15 May 87

["Openness of Jaruzelski Plan" by PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski announced a new plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe from the rostrum of the congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) a week ago, on the eve of the anniversary of the end in Europe of the 2nd World War. The plan has been discussed by mass media of many countries and was the topic of introductory diplomatic information. Its general ideas were precisely characterized by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the forum of the Vienna '86 CSCE meeting.

In recent years Poland many times pointed to the need to tighten European cooperation in many domains. Before presenting the latest plan of the consolidation of European security Gen Jaruzelski recalled the proposal of the exchange of views of outstanding personalities on the ways of overcoming the most important challenges facing Europe at the turn of the century, the possible creating of the European council for natural environment protection and finally the considering of giving an all-European dimension to the European council. "This could turn out to be very beneficial in the process of solving problems important for all the states of our continent," Wojciech Jaruzelski stated.

Among these problems the issue of disarmament agreements is the most urgent and decisive for all the remaining ones. The Polish proposals ensue from both the long and painful experiences of Poland's history and the country's topical priorities. First of all they aim at lowering the degree of military confrontation with maintaining balance at possibly lowest level, removing the most destructive kinds of weapons and finally decreasing the danger of the outbreak of armed conflict.

Under these new proposals all the kinds of nuclear weapons should be included in international negotiations so that no "grey zone" is established. The proposals also concern the most dangerous conventional arms which could be used for offensive operations. Poland is ready for jointly specifying kinds of these weapons and for holding talks on their withdrawal and reduction.

Also the contents and role of military doctrines is of growing importance in the context of disarmament ventures. The discussion on the concepts of non-offensive defence may be of essential significance. This, too, could become the matter of East-West dialogue. And finally the Polish concept also envisages strict verification and control over observing undertaken obligations.

One of the most essential characteristics of the Polish plan is its openness to remarks and proposals from every partner who seriously treats the issue of disarmament. Although the plan is a mutually complementary whole, every of its four elements may be treated as an independent proposal.

The plan has a common denominator with the Budapest message of the Warsaw Treaty states of 1986 and also with other concepts concerning European disarmament on the subregional scale, for instance the initiative of three political parties the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC) on a nuclear-free corridor.

TRADE OFFICIAL VIEWS CEMA-EEC COOPERATION ACCORDS

AU151052 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 87 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The EEC is celebrating its 30th anniversary. Since it was set up in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome it has become the largest integrated group in the world side by side with CEMA. The EEC now totals 322 million people; its gross national product is worth over $2.5 trillion; and it accounts for 30 percent of world trade.

Your PAP reporter, Foreign Trade Vice Minister Ryszard Dobrowolski, wrote about the state of economic relations with the EEC. This is what R. Dobrowolski said among other things:

The EEC is Poland's largest "collective" partner in trade. In 1986 we exported 65 percent of all our Western exports to the 12 EEC countries and we imported from them 64 percent of the goods we import from developed Western countries. These goods were worth $2.704 and $2.441 billion, respectively. It is true that the balance was in our favor, but our debts still prevent us from tellingly stimulating trade. We are vitally interested in increasing trade and reducing difficulties in reaching the EEC market.

We have signed a number of accords with the EEC in various sectors to enable us to export goods such as textiles, metallurgical products, and other articles.

The CEMA-ECC dialogue is of very crucial significance for East-West relations and was resumed in 1985. An improved political climate should favor increased trade and intensified economic cooperation. The dialogue between two large groups goes hand in hand with activities in the socialist countries' bilateral relations with the EEC. Poland is interested both in the CEMA-EEC progressive dialogue and in the settlement by treaty of Poland's trade and economic cooperation with the EEC. We have already had preliminary talks on this subject on two occasions and we will continue these talks.

I expect that a joint CEMA-EEC declaration will be signed soon. Such a declaration would indicate progress in the Geneva talks between CEMA and EEC experts. I also believe that relations between individual socialist countries and the EEC will soon be normalized.

Poland is mainly interested in a settlement by treaty of trade and economic cooperation. We think that settlements by treaty should make allowances for Poland's specific position, especially the fact that in 1982-86 opportunities for promoting mutual trade and cooperation were radically curtailed by restrictions on loans. However, we expect that normalization of fiscal and loan cooperation will be normalized soon so that mutual trade and cooperation can be tellingly developed.

JARUZELSKI, USSR'S KULIKOV HOLD 'CORDIAL' MEETINGS

LD152305 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelsksi received here today the visiting supreme commander of the United Armed Forces of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov and Chief of Staff of the United Armed Forces Army General Anatoliy Gribkov.

During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on the politico-military situation and discussed lines of further perfectioning of cooperation among armies of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The talks were attended by member of the Political Bureau of PUWP CC, Minister of National Defence Army General Florian Siwicki and vice-ministers of the National Defence: Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, General Jozef Uzycki and Deputy Minister of National Defence for General Affairs General Antoni Jasinski.

Representative of the Supreme Commander of the United Armed Forces at the Polish Army General Vladimir Sivenok was also present. The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

USSR PROPAGANDA CHIEF SKLYAROV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD151716 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski today received head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU CC Yuriy Sklyarov, now on a visit to Poland. The meeting was attended by Jan Glowczyk and Jozef Barecki.

Signs Cooperation Plan

LD152306 Warsaw PAP in English 1851 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- A delegation of the CPSU CC Propaganda Department with its head Yuriy Sklyarov has visited Poland to conduct talks at the PUWP CC on cooperation in propaganda and information resulting from the "programme of development of ideological cooperation between PUWP and CPSU till the year 1990."

During the visit, which resulted in the signing of a plan of cooperation in propaganda and information, the Soviet delegation was received by member of Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Jan Glowczyk.

GENERAL UZYCKI ACCEPTS INVITATION, TRAVELS TO USSR

LD180831 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Chief of Polish Army General Setaff, Vice-Minister of National Defence, General Jozef Uzycki, flew for the Soviet Union following an invitation from Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Sergey Akhromeyev. General Uzycki was accompanied by a group of senior officers.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MOJSOV ON ELECTION

LD171911 Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 17 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory message to Lazar Mojsov in connection with his election to the post of president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

GORYWODA SIGNS PROTOCOL AFTER TALKS IN HUNGARY

LD151643 Warsaw PAP in English 0027 GMT 15 May 87

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Czerkawski]

[Text] Budapest, May 14 -- Chairmen of the central planning bodies of Poland and Hungary, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Vice-Premier Laszlo Morothy held talks here on May 13 and 14, to assess the development of the economic cooperation between the two states.

The two stated that the meetings of the top level party and state delegations were an impulse for the further development of economic cooperation. First secretaries of the Central Committees of the two parties: Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar, met in March 1986. Premier Zbigniew Messner paid an official visit to Hungary also in march 1986.

All the decisions included in the protocol on the results of coordination of economic plans for the years 1986-1990, which provide for the turnovers reaching a total of 6.3 billion roubles, have been being implemented favourably. Mutual deliveries of goods in the years 1986-1987 reached the value envisaged in the long-term trading agreement, that is more than 2.3 billion roubles.

One should expect further considerable deepening of cooperation.

The protocol signed during the talks said that the two central planning bodies held highly the development of new forms and methods of economic, scientific and technological cooperation and would contribute to their introduction.

Vice-Premier Gorywoda was received by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar. The meeting was attended by Laszlo Marothy, the chairman of the National Planning Office.

CZYREK MEETS GREEK PREMIER, PARTY OFFICIALS

Briefs Papandreou on Affairs

LD162008 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Athens, May 16 -- Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, who is attending the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Greece, was received today by Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou.

The sides briefed each other on the situation in Poland and Greece. They concordantly assessed that the good state of Polish-Greek relations creates possibilities to expand relations, particularly in the economic field. The whole of bilateral relations will serve the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of Poland and Greece.

The sides also pointed to the great importance of peace initiatives by various states and to the significance of the reforms and bold international initiatives put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev which will exert positive influence on the fates of the world.

The particular importance of Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan was also pointed out.

Addresses Communist Congress

LD152215 Warsaw PAP in English 1622 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- Head of the Polish delegation for the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Greece, now underway in Athens, Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek delivered an address in the course of the debates.

Participants of the congress warmly welcomed especially that part of the speech which dealt with Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe.

Today, Czyrek was received by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece CC Kharilaos Florakis. During the meeting both expressed satisfaction over the state of cooperation between the two parties and stressed mutual will for its further expansion and deepening in the interest of strengthening of forces of peace, progress and socialism.

Jozef Czyrek also met today with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Karolos Papoulias with whom he discussed the state of Polish-Greek relations, expressing the view that they are favourably developing and that there are prospects for further expansion of mutual cooperation.

CYBULKO, JORDANIAN MINISTER SIGN HEALTH PROTOCOL

LD162209 Warsaw PAP in English 1834 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- Poland's Minister of Health and Social Welfare Miroslaw Cybulko and his Jordanian counterpart Zayd Hamzah today signed an agreement on cooperation in health protection and medical sciences for the years 1987-1992.

The document provides for the exchange of information, publications, and legal acts concerning such fields as training of medical staff, health education, organization of drug production, supply and testing.

The agreement also covers cooperation between medical scientific-research centres, and also between medical academies in Warsaw, Lublin and Krakow with the Jordanian University of Science and Technology and the Jordanian Medical Council to include such fields as X-ray methods of diagnosing, nuclear medicine and fundamental sciences.

GORBACHEV TO PAY 'FRIENDSHIP VISIT' END OF MAY

AU151428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1328 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/5/1987 -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will come to the Socialist Republic of Romania on an official visit of friendship in the last decade of May.

CONSTANTIN ADDRESSES GREEK CP CONGRESS

AU151846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 15/5/1987 -- The RCP representative to the twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Party Central Collegium, conveyed the participants in the congress warm comradely greetings and best wishes of success in the proceedings, on behalf of the Romanian Communist party and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

After expressing satisfaction for the fine ties of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties and the belief that they would further see sustained growth, the speaker said that the RCP and the Romanian state carry on broad international activity for the development of ties of collaboration and friendship with all the states of the world, whatever their social system, of active participation in the fight for disarmament and peace, for wide international collaboration.

Romania takes persevering action for the development of good neighbourhood relations among the Balkan countries, for the transformation of this area into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases, and supports the creation of such zones in northern and central Europe, in other parts of this continent and the world, the speaker said inter alia.

The Romanian Communist Party develops broad collaboration with the communist and workers' parties, militates for the achievement of a new-type unity among all these parties, based on full equality, respect for each party's independence and the right to self-reliantly set its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the specific conditions in which it works, without any outside interference. The RCP also cooperates ever closer with the socialist and social democratic parties, with all the progressive, democratic forces everywhere in the fight for disarmament and peace, for a constructive solution, in the interests of all peoples, to the serious and complex problems of our days, the speaker showed, expressing the conviction that, if they worked intensely and in full unity, they could change the course of international events and ensure the triumph of reason by safeguarding peace.

In conclusion he conveyed wishes of success in the implementation of the congress resolutions, for the benefit and prosperity of the friendly Hellenic people, of the cause of peace and socialism.

MOJSOV COMMENTS ON ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

LD151627 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1449 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav collective presidency today proclaimed Lazar Mojsov president of the Presidency and Hamdija Pozderac its vice-president. Mojsov is the ninth president of the country's collective head of state since the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

Mojsov said at the ceremony that this day marks the end of the first cycle during which each of Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces supplied a president to the Presidency. The present system of rotation was established after Tito's death 7 years ago.

The fact that the election of presidents of the innermost state leadership have been without a difficulty over this period shows that the Presidency has found its real place and performed its duty at a time which has not been easy, Mojsov said.

Referring to the Presidency's task over the next 12 months, Mojsov said that they will be of decisive importance because priority will be given to action and not only to deliberation and analysis of the situation in the country. We have ascertained the causes, studied them over and again, discussed them and now we must concentrate on action, Mojsov said. The main thing over the next year will be to take every step to halt the negative trends in Yugoslav economic development, to increase output, productivity of labour, employment and exports and above all to reduce inflation.

Special attention during the next year will be paid to constitutional changes designed to eliminate everything which has been found inadequate in the Yugoslav socialist self-management practice so far, he said. In this major task, the Presidency will have the responsibility of reaching accord on these changes, Mojsov said.

Mojsov observed that in the last three years the Presidency has held 149 sessions debating the most important matters and adopting many major stands and documents.

Mojsov hinted that the Presidency itself may adopt novelties to improve its performance in the forthcoming period.

Outgoing President Sinan Hasani said that the Presidency "really worked as one, with each member doing his full share. We tackled every job in unison, with full mutual understanding and a shared feeling of responsibility for the function entrusted to us under the Constitution".

Mojsov expressed the belief that the Presidency will stay united and work in the same spirit during the next year too.

Views Nonaligned, World Developments

LD161540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1003 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 16 May (TANJUG) -- The basic characteristic of contemporary international relations is that all the basic world contradictions are in a process of constant exacerbation, that causes and possibilities of outbreaks of conflict at the local, regional and global level are constantly growing, and that the gulf has never been wider not only between the developed and developing countries, but also in all other areas.

This assessment of Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, is presented in his contribution under the title "The International Crisis Today and the Policy and Movement of Nonalignment" which is published in the official catalogue, "In the Struggle for Food," which has just been released and which forms a part of the traditional exhibition, "The Developing Countries in the Struggle for Food," which has been arranged this year at the international agricultural fair in Novi Sad.

Such development, Mojsov adds, puts the nonaligned in a new situation as well, since the international conditions in which the nonaligned policy and movement are operating today is significantly different in some of the most important segments of the global relationship of forces from those which characterized them at the time when, more than 25 years ago, through the historical message, vision and action of the prominent world statesmen -- Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah and others -- the platform of nonalignment was defined and opened up many new horizons and visions for the future.

Observing that the general exacerbation of relations between the great powers and blocs at a higher, considerably more dangerous level, began with the new phase in the arms race, Mojsov writes that we have arrived at the development of a horrifyingly destructive repertoire of many new and increasingly up-to-date forms of nuclear armaments, even though the "balance of fear" which was established in the sixties with the introduction of the first "primitive" intercontinental missiles was even then sufficient for general annihilation.

Mojsov goes on to say that the number of accidents at nuclear power stations has increased, which, especially in the recent case of Chernobyl, has shown that the effects of radiation pose a dangerous threat to people and the whole chain of food production, as well as the very bases of ecological balance. They recognize no boundaries which can contain them if, even without the use of nuclear weapons, there is a nuclear accident or other ecological disturbance.

This is also a serious warning that the world as it is organized at present -- on the basis of a secred respect for everything on which state and national egotism is founded -- is not always capable of adequately monitoring and controlling the newly initiated scientific-technological cycle of development and research and of fully ensuring the use of the latest achievements exclusively for peaceful ends and without endangering the environment

Bloc antagonism, an increase in mistrust and mutual recrimination, and the crisis in detente have led, according to Mojsov, to a number of other kinds of exacerbation. Not only are these not being resolved and alleviated, but new sources of conflict are being created. They are building up and forming a dangerous chain in which the breaking of one link could cause a reaction with inconceivable consequences and seriously threaten world peace and security.

Having said that the arms race and the essentially uncertain peace have caused the enormous increase in defense expenditure throughout the world, siphoning off in this way enormous resources from economic mainstream, Mojsov notes that annual outgoings for military requirements are today growing faster than the world economy and account for 6 percent of the total world product. They amount to over $1 trillion, or about $2 million a minute. This is approximately the total amount of the debts of the developing countries; that is over 25 times more than official aid given to the developing countries.

At the same time, the enormous growth in the extent of foreign indebtedness and the continued drop over many years in the prices of raw materials, on which the economies of the majority of developing countries rely, have led to the enormous redistribution of income to their detriment and has brought about their increasingly serious backwardness in development. Mojsov warns that the debts of the developing countries are increasingly being transformed into a means of so-called financial colonialism and that they are an increasingly serious reflection of the crisis of economic relations in the world.

Mojsov stresses that further involvement is needed in relating the problems of disarmament and development, all the more so since it has been shown that for such acting, the Nonaligned Movement can count on allies among many other countries as well, even within the bloc structures.

ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS AT JOINT SESSION

LD152020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces at a joint session today heard a speech by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, who at the end of his 1-year mandate spoke about the problems in the work of our highest delegate body.

Stressing that the work of the Assembly in the last year has taken place in conditions of severe social contradictions, Vrandecic said that numerous tasks have been successfully completed, but that many are still waiting because it is necessary to overcome severe economic and social problems.

Speaking about apparent shortcomings in the work, Ivo Vrandecic first noted the practive of frequent adoption of regulations in the SFRY Assembly following the emergency procedure. Last year, as he specified, one of three legal regulations in either chamber was adopted following the short-cut or emergency procedure. Though in the future as well there will probably be situations when it will be necessary to work in the same way, we should not become used to this as something normal, Vrandecic stressed.

Ivo Vrandecic also noted the need for a speedier adoption of legal regulations, that is, the testing of legal regulations in practice. Speaking about the procedure of harmonization in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, he said that it should be improved and that some phenomena from the present practice should be overcome. It is necessary, Vrandicic stressed, to overcome the practice of ultimatums and work toward more flexible powers of delegates.

In this connection Vrandecic added that in the section of the rules of procedure which refers to harmonization it is necessary to develop some regulations in order to make it more effective. Among other things, he said, it is necessary to prevent unnecessary delays in harmonizations.

Vrandecic stressed the need for delegates to be even better informed, because the present level is not in accordance with their needs.

Delegates of the one chamber are very badly informed about the work of the other, which limits the opportunity for cooperation between the Assembly chambers, he added.

Noting the bad aspects of a 1-year mandate in the SFRY Assembly, Ivo Vrandecic recalled that this question has been raised in the initiative for changes to the SFRY Constitution, and he expressed the hope that it would be resolved.

Following the speech by Ivo Vrandecic, delegates of the two chambers elected the new president and vice president ofthe SFRY Assembly for a year's mandate. Dr Marjan Rozic, a delegate from Slovenia, was elected president, and Zivan Marelj, a delegate from Vojvodina, was elected vice president. After the elections the newly elected officials were formally sworn in.

Addressing delegates of the SFRY Assembly, newly elected President Dr Marjan Rozic stressed that the most important task of the Assembly is a speedier, comprehensive, more resolute and also more meaningful implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program. As the tasks of key importance he also singled out changes to the constitution and the law on associated labor and the adoption of a Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Without waiting for the constitutional changes and making use of its constitutional position, the Assembly is under an obligation and has a responsibility to make a much greater contribution to overcoming the situation in which we are at this time, Rozic said.

Speaking about improving the assembly's work, he stressed that social authority depends on the extent to which it develops not only as the supreme organ of authority but also as an organ of self-management. It must act as a central self-managing and political institution and the working body of all society, on the bases of pluralism of self-managing interests.

The assembly is not and should not be a place for telling stories, nor should delegate decisionmaking be reduced to an empty ritual, Rozic stressed. Adding that it must be democratic but also efficient, he stressed that of all voluntarism, the one practiced by delegates is the most dangerous, and that at this point it is unacceptable to place delegates in the position of voting on the basis of trust in the proposer rather than on the basis of knowing realistically the best solutions.

Commenting on the subjective factor, as the bases of the overall delegate system, Rozic spoke about relations between the Assembly and the SAWP and the significance of the role of sociopolitical organizations for the realization of the Assembly's role. the improvement of relations between the Assembly and the SFRY Presidency, in accordance with their constitutional positions, could contribute to the quality of decisionmaking in the federation and the destatization of relations in it, Marjan Rozic said.

The delegates then elected Dr Aleksandar Fira, judge of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, as president of this court.

Representatives of the federal organs and organizations were also present at the elections of the highest-ranking officials of the Assembly.

SLJEME STRIKE CONTINUES DESPITE SALARY CONCESSIONS

LD151352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 14 May 87

[Summary] Zagreb, 14 May (TANJUG) -- After a delay of 2 and 1/2 months, workers of the Sljeme meat packaging industry today received personal wages. All the employees of the basic organization of associated labor where a work stoppage has been going on for 3 days received guaranteed personal wages of 65,400 dinars. Two workers interviewed by a TANJUG journalist said that this did not solve their problems and that the strike would continue until they got raw material and were in the position to resume production.

Other Organizations Seek Same

LD152304 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] The work stoppage at the Sljeme meat processing factory in Zagreb continued today. Solutions are urgently being sought for the resumption of production at this chronic loss-maker. Credit resources have been approved from the city joint reserve fund for the payment of guaranteed personal incomes for the 1,200 workers on favorable terms; that is, the usual compulsory bank guarantees was not called for. Now some other work organizations are also asking for the same treatment. These are ones with personal incomes below the guaranteed level and those that have no funds to pay them like Sljeme. However, the city joint reserve fund clearly does not have such resources. Solutions will have to be sought in the socio-political communities and not just in the fund.

CROAT LC PRESIDIUM ADOPTS STAND ON MINE STRIKE

LD150524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Rijeka, 14 May (TANJUG) -- The basic LC organizations in Rasa Istrian mines and the Labin Presidium and municipal committee adopted stands and conclusions, the implementation of which should have halted the strike in the mine. But implementing the stands resulted in considerable inflexibility, many omissions, and delays.

Since the election at a session of the workers' council of miners' representatives to the commission on changes and amendments to rules for personal income distribution, there have been no great difficulties in seeking solutions through self-management.

These are the stands of the Rijeka intermunicipal conference Presidium of the Croat LC, presented at today's extended session. One of the items on the agenda was an assessment of the work stoppage in the Rasa Istrian coal mines.

According to presidium members Blaz Domijan and Ranko Stefan the presidiums should take a very precise stand on the statements by Zvonimir Hribar, Marija Todorovic, and Stipe Suvar. It is inadmissible -- participants in the discussion believe -- that the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia believes that last year's work stoppage in the Rasa Istrian coal mine was quickly solved because of the intervention of the trade union, when miners at a communist meeting said that this had done them a disservice. It is unusual that trade union president Marija Todorovic made a statement to the press saying that her arrival in Labin would be a "gimmick," but such is the assessment of Stipe Suvar, who said that the communists behaved like strike breakers.

As Veljko Golja, secretary of the Labin LC municipal conference, said, after such a statement the prestige of the LC has been shaken and it will be difficult to correct it. After an extensive analysis of the term strike breaker and strike, Stanko Skrbec concluded that Rasa communists should be praised for their behavior. It was particularly important that following a walkout from the mine, they went to work in accordance with the conclusions of a meeting and did not react to provocations and insults by other workers. Had they reacted in the same way, there would have been a tragedy, Stanko Skrbec believes.

All participants in the meeting concurred in the demand that a detailed analysis of reports by journalists from Labin be conducted to establish which journalists and public information media have played a role in overcoming the situation. It was agreed that final assessments and an analysis of the events should be made as soon as possible.

BORBA on Labin Situation

AU171552 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 May 87 p 11

[Jelena Lovric commentary: "Red Strikebreakers"]

[Excerpts] With its drama, which was kept rather secret from the public -- other people, not the miners being responsible for the secrecy -- the Labin strike which has now been going on for 1 month has pushed into the sphere of topical dilemmas the question of how communists should behave in strikes: Should they share the fate of others, or should they, being a "conscious force," be strikebreakers? Until now, just as they worked together with others, they also stopped working together with them, which only shows that the owners of red membership cards do not in any way differ from "the crowd," and why would they not, as someone has put it, see different problems and injustices because of which one starts striking in the first place?

It was in Labin for the first time that communists separated themselves from the others: It was decided at a party meeting that they should go down into the pit, and thereby set an example for the others that things can be moved from the standstill only through work. The communists probably did not find it easy when they came back from the pit and had to pass between lines of their comrades, who did not agree to work until their demands were met, who were applauding, protesting, jeering and mocking them. What opinion about the "red helmets" did their black comrades have at that moment? That they were traitors? There was some such shouting. They were probably disappointed, maybe felt cheated and deceived, abandoned by those who claimed that they were their vanguard. Should the party be a strikebreaker despite the undoubtedly good intentions or should it "remain in the mines until the last breath"? Communists must lead the way, but they should turn around from time to time in order to see whether anyone is following them. If no one is following them -- then they may be going the wrong way. [passage omitted]

Considering the seriousness of the Labin strike -- and we cannot remember such a strike in our country -- the so-called "subjective forces" at micro and macro levels have shown an enviable dose of nonchalance which has not been noticed anywhere else in similar circumstances. Does it mean that with the increase of the number of strikes in our country, resistance to them has also increased, or is what involved the typical insensitiveness, even the arrogance of that same bureaucracy which calmly raises its incomes while incomes in the whole of the country are dropping fast and which, being as it is, does not feel that it is in the Labin troubled region that the whole drama of workers' position in our country and of the relation that the party and other "organized forces" have toward the workers' position and interests is expressed in its hottest form. [passage omitted]

Even if somewhat unwillingly, one does admit that Labin miners -- although not always skillful in formulating their demands -- have nevertheless pointed to the right problems again, as they did at the strike a year ago when much was promised to them, but nothing, apart from higher wages, was fulfilled (in the meantime, the wages have lost the race with inflation again). Therefore, "thanks" to the miners, it is now known that at least some of the Istria mines are poor investment, not only because working conditions are poor in Europe, but because the profitability of the work and modest reserves point to the closing down of at least some of the pits that have to thank their bare existence to date to low miners' wages. [passage omitted]

However, irrespective of the direct or indirect admittances, not only that the miners were again given that old and worn out assessment that miners are right, but that strike is not suitable to our system, but this time one even went a step further: Workers can strike, but each day they are absent from work will be counted as unjustified absence which results in rescinding their cards for board and lodging in the hotels for single people and, after a certain number of days of absence established by law, in dismissal. The workers are therefore prevented from using in socialism that radical variant of struggle for their rights they have won back in bourgeois democracies.

In such circumstances, the party organization, probably under the pressure of demands "from above," but also of the feelings of its own responsibility, decided that its members should go to the pit. However, other miners did not follow them. Zagreb Professor Veljko Cveticanin recently said that "the LC has almost not at all been realizing its leading function recently, the greatest part of the political one is reduced to preserving the existing system by extinguishing political fires." Although this applies to a higher, general level, the Labin mines party organization probably cannot be excluded from this "fireman method." However, there are some opinions that instead of a cold shower, which should have been the first step to a general sobering, it actually added fuel to the flames. Miner Todor Levac says that leaderships and the party and trade union organizations turned their backs to the workers. This does not mean that party authority should be built on agreeing with everything that comes from workers' ranks, on giving in to even immoderate demands, and withdrawing to the path of least resistance. Just as the vanguard position is not built on communists' drowning in the workers' rebellion, it will also be hardly contributed to by the shameful reputation of a strikebreaker. It is with resignation that the workers circles now mention that in the past, before the war, the party used to head the workers' strikes and now has joined those who undermine and break down those strikes.

In principle, the party would still have to be on the side of the workers and their interests and in this respect all the time ahead of the others. If the party were the first to fight for workers' interests through self-managing institutions at all levels, it would not get in the unpleasant position to have to take sides in such delicate situations. Everything that one fails to do under peaceful conditions would have to be made up when it is much more difficult. Leaving workers in the lurch when it was probably most difficult for them without changing anything in their work that could make workers believe that it is still fighting for the same workers' interests, the Labin mines party organization has actually taken the side of the status quo. That means to push the question of workers position to the background and to pay the bills for all mistakes in this society from their incomes.

It is not an unknown phenomenon -- on the contrary, it is more and more frequent recently -- that workers leave the party feeling that it has left them. It is not difficult to guess what feelings and consequences will result from the red strikebreaking in Labin. [passage omitted]

USSR'S SILAYEV, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Mikulic Receives Group

LD151756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received in the Palace of the Federation Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is leading a USSR delegation at a session of the Yugoslav-Soviet interstate committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During the talks, comprehensive consideration was given to economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR. The talks were attended by FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric; Tibor Salma, member of the FEC; and by O.G. Anfimov and L.B. Vasilyev, ministers in the USSR Government.

It was concluded that it is vital to take measures as soon as possible to balance mutual trade. Efforts should be made here for the balancing of trade to be performed at a higher level. It was assessed that there is significant scope for the development of higher forms of economic cooperation, above all, via cooperation, specialization, joint ventures, and joint enterprises. Stress was placed on the need to continue the elaboration of the long-term program of cooperation up to the year 2000.

Agreement Signed in Sarajevo

LD152128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 May (TANJUG) -- An agreement was signed in Sarajevo today on further specialization and cooperation in the manufacturing sector and on scientific and technical cooperation between Energoinvest and the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. The agreement was signed during a visit by a Soviet delegation led by Ivan Stepanovic Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side to the inter-governmental Soviet-Yugoslav committee for economic scientific, and technical cooperation. The Soviet delegation toured the Energoinvest composite organization of associated labor where talks were conducted about the ways of further expanding cooperation between the Yugoslav enterprise and its Soviet partners in the sphere of the processing industry.

Under the agreement, cooperation between Energoinvest and Soviet firms will be further diversified to include cooperation between car battery manufacturers of Srebrenica and Kursk in producing a new type of stationary batteries. At the same time, Energetska Elektronika work organization, as part of Energoinvest, cooperates with the Moscow firm, Dinamo, in manufacturing [word indistinct] impulse systems for trollies and trams.

This morning, the Soviet delegation had talks with Josip Lovrenovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and with management board chairmen of a number of composite organizations of associated labor from the republic.

Delegation in Slovenia

LD161726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 16 May (TANJUG) -- As part of a visit to our country the USSR Council of Ministers delegation led by Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the mixed SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, spent today in Slovania.

Silayev and Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of the Slovene Assembly, held talks on the possibilities for the further involvement of this republic in the very successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Sinigoj acquainted the guest from the Soviet Union with the results of the just completed successful visit of a delegation of the Belorussian Council of Ministers to the SR of Slovenia.

Silayev and Sinigoj and their colleagues positively assessed economic cooperation between Slovenia and the USSR to date and called for it to be consolidated and expanded, particularly in joint investment and the founding of mixed enterprises. The members of the Soviet delegation also had a meeting with representatives of organizations of associated labor from Slovenia that are successfully operating on the Soviet market and examined possibilities for expanding cooperation. The USSR guests visited Iskra of Ljubljana, whose representatives acquainted them with the production program and with specific proposals for higher forms of cooperation, particularly in computers and telecommunications. Some of the delegation also visited Gorenje of Velenje, where they showed great interest in the production of small household appliances.

Following the talks between the USSR delegation and representatives of sociopolitical and economic life in Slovenia, concluding talks took place in Ljubljana between Silayev, chairman of the Soviet side of the mixed SFRY-USSR committee, and Janez Zemljaric, chairman of the Yugoslav side of that committee, and his colleagues.

CORRECTION TO LONCAR UK VISIT

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Foreign Secretary Loncar Concludes UK Visit," published in the 14 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 8.

In headline and first paragraph, Loncar's title is referred to as "Foreign Secretary" and "Federal Secretary" respectively. Titles should read "Deputy Foreign Secretary" and "Deputy Federal Secretary."

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

Subscribers who wish to change their subscriptions should notify FBIS or NTIS immediately. A 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue should be expected. Full subscription information is available on the DAILY REPORT back cover.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration by FBIS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard, received, or published but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced. . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says. . . ."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The FBIS Daily Report is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: I – China, II – Eastern Europe, III – Soviet Union, IV – Asia and Pacific, V – Middle East and Africa, VI – Latin America, VII – Western Europe, and VIII – South Asia.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions to the Daily Reports at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.) For additional information or assistance call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either a hardcover or microfiche version of the Daily Report through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce (5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161).

The annual subscription fee for the hardcover version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $290 for any one volume, $380 for two volumes, $450 for three, $540 for four, $625 for five, $715 for six, $800 for seven, and $890 for all eight volumes. This includes the occasional supplements to the Daily Report.

In microfiche (prepared weekly) the fee is $125 for any one volume, $155 for two volumes, $185 for three, $230 for four, $285 for five, $340 for six, $395 for seven, and $450 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS.

Back issues or single copies of the Daily Reports are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue of the Daily Report. Holders of subscriptions through NTIS should forward all inquiries, remittances, or changes in subscriber information to NTIS at the address listed in paragraph 3 or call: (703) 487-4630.

The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the Daily Report, may be ordered in single copies or by subscription from NTIS. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the Daily Report and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.